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Vol. XXIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1916

Number 4

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It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

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Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

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The Propagation of Coniferous Evergreens From Cuttings

THOMAS A. McBETH, Springfield, Ohio

In discussing this subject, I don't propose to give any hard-and-fast rules. I expect to find a great many who will differ with me—in fact, no two propagators work exactly alike. I have had fair success with almost the opposite of what I am going to say, but will give you the plan I have adopted after about thirty years' experience. After all, I suspect that experience and close attention to detail are the most important factors. I don't think it advisable to carry on evergreen propagating in connection with other business unless you expect to have a man give it his undivided attention.

The famous old recipe for cooking a hare: "First procure your hare," applies in this instance to "first procure your cuttings." Not all conifers can be grown from cuttings with any degree of success. Indeed, one species of the same genera may be easy to root, while another may be extremely difficult. Most of the Thuya, Biota, Retinospora Juniper, and Chamaecyparis, can be readily grown from cuttings. The same will apply to Box Jasmine Enominus and several other kinds of broad-leaved evergreens. Spruces, and some other kinds, can be grown from cuttings, provided the cuttings are grown under glass.

Cuttings are usually taken from the plants grown for the trade in the nursery rows. I prefer to have a block set aside for cuttings, a "parent patch," I call it. The advantages of having this patch over taking them from the nursery row are: In the first place, evergreens are usually sold in the spring or fall, and, to make nice plants, should be trimmed in the late spring, and encouraged to make a fine, compact and graceful growth. While they make a quantity of very nice cuttings, they are usually not as good as where they have had the full season's growth.

Some growers keep them shorn all summer, and while this makes a formal, and, to some people, attractive appearance, and, for some purposes, is all right, would, of course, not provide very many cuttings. And, again, in cutting from the nursery row, unless you are very careful, you are liable to mutilate the trees. It is pretty hard to trim a mature evergreen without showing the marks of the knife. Frequently the nicest cuttings are the ones that should be left, and the temptation is pretty strong to whack in a little more than is good for the looks of the tree. Or else we are inclined to take inferior cuttings, so as not to interfere with the tree's appearance.

The principal advantage of the "parent patch" is that it insures a regular supply of cuttings. Every nurseryman knows how frequently he will sell entirely out of a variety before he knows it. By having this provision, and not allowing any to be dug out of it, you avoid that. Then you can select your cuttings, and take all that the tree will afford—just so that you leave enough foliage to keep a balance between the roots and the head. I usually commence as soon as the wood is fully ripened, generally, in our climate, from the first to the middle of November.

Select mature wood of the present season's growth; make them from 4 to 6 inches long, and in the case of junipers, and some retinosporas, trim off the immediate ends. The lower leaves should be trimmed off in order that the cuttings may be more readily placed in the sand. If you are not quite ready to put them in the propagating house, they may be kept for a week or two in paper-lined barrels or boxes, well dampened (not wet), and placed in a cool cellar.

Almost any kind of a greenhouse will answer for a propagating house. I prefer the common twenty-foot house, with three benches, and heated with hot water. My reasons for preferring this kind of a house are, first, you get a better circulation of air without the liability of drafts, and when it comes to shading, it is easier than a wider one; this also seems to be about the most economical construction. I prefer hot-water heat. Not that it is any cheaper or better, but unless you have a plant large enough to pay to keep a night fireman, it is easier to keep a regular temperature. However, there is a difference of opinion on this phase of the question. I place all the heating pipes under the benches.

In constructing the benches you can use either boards or tile for the bottoms. I prefer common roofing tile, six by twelve, three-eighths thick, laid on one-by-four stringers twelve inches apart. Next, my choice would be twelve-by-twelve inch roofing slate. The object is to have good drainage, and the tile or slate will let the heat through better than boards. Then, too, they are practically indestructible. Some recommend boxing up the benches underneath, to give bottom heat, but I don't think it makes much difference. I have had as good success without as with the extra heat. Of course, the pipes being under the bench, it gets more heat than if they were hung overhead.

Put enough sand on the benches to make it from three to three and one-half inches deep after it is packed. Some prefer putting the cuttings in flats. We use flats for all kinds that take more than one season to root. The process is about the same, and I have never been able to see any particular difference in the results. We make the rows one and one-half inches apart, and in the case of most junipers, and similar cuttings, one-half inch apart in the rows.

After the cuttings are in give them a thorough watering. My rule is to water until the water runs through the bench, and then not to give any more until they show signs of getting dry, except to keep a moist atmosphere. My plan is about twice a day, and on hot days, three or four times, to take the hose and throw a fine spray all over the house. This gives a humid atmosphere, and will keep down the red spider, the worst, and about the only insect pest we have to contend with in our climate.

For the first two or three weeks keep a night temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees. At the end of that time they should be well calloused, and the heat may be increased to from 50 to 60 degrees. It will depend upon what kind of cuttings you have as to how

soon they will be rooted. Some varieties of Retinospora and some of the Thuyas will be rooted in three or four months, while some will take two seasons, and not do much then. The same may be said of the junipers, especially the Virginia family.

When they are well rooted our plan is to pot them in two-and-one-half inch pots, place them in frames, and cover with muslin shades until they are well established (usually about two or three weeks), then replace the muslin shades with lath shades. Or they may be grown without the lath shades. The lath shades save water and help keep off the red spider.

If grown in flats they may be placed in frames, shaded for a while, and left in the flats until the following spring, when they should be planted in beds for a year or two before lining out. As to the profits of the business, I haven't much to say, except that "all's not gold that glitters." It depends on the man who runs the business. Like all other kinds of business, some succeed while others fail.

Uncle Sam to Help Utah

An important message was received on March 10 by J. Edward Taylor, secretary of the Utah Horticultural Commission, from J. E. Brand, head of the bureau of markets of the U. S. department of agriculture. "If Utah fruit growers will submit a plan upon which they ask co-operation of the federal bureau," telegraphed Mr. Brand, "the bureau will send a man to Utah for that purpose."

A special committee comprising W. H. Homer, chairman of the state horticultural commission and manager of the Utah Fruit-growers' Association; William M. Roylance, chairman of the shippers' committee and well-known fruitgrower of Provo; J. C. Knudson of Brigham City, president of the Utah Horticultural Society, and J. Edward Taylor will draft a selling plan and submit it to the federal bureau.

The Luther Burbank Company has been adjudged bankrupt. The petition states there are 300 creditors. Among the chief creditors are Luther Burbank, \$9,380, on notes; the Seaboard National Bank, \$32,000 on notes, and \$1,400 due to employees for services the last month the company was operating. When the company suspended business there was \$70 cash on hand and \$344 in bank. Other assets include real estate, \$24,000; stock on hand, \$41,383, and \$25,853 due on unpaid bills. The company was made defendant in a suit a few weeks ago by Luther Burbank personally to recover money due him on promissory notes.

The New York Packer announces that the acreage in strawberries has been very much increased. The Chadbourne district in North Carolina promises 600 to 800 cars. Record breaking crops are expected in Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas if present promising situation continues. Louisiana has small increase in acreage while Alabama promises more berries than last year. Southern California will ship 400 cars and Sacramento, Watsonville and Fresno Districts 1,800 to 2,000 cars. Many of the producing sections have new and extensive fields, bearing the first time this season. Fall and winter months were favorable to splendid growth.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

College Professors Establish High Grade Orchards

An interesting account of how two agricultural college professors, F. A. Waugh and F. C. Sears, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College established extensive propositions in fruit growing is given in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist. These men are favorably known not only throughout the east for their happy combination of science and practice, but also in the west. The way they have developed their 124-acre orchard indicates their theories will work. While there was some sentiment in their undertaking, the main object is to develop a business to which they may turn when ready to retire from college work. They feel orcharding properly carried out offers as certain returns as one could expect in any commercial venture. They do not share the apprehension of many that we are on the verge of overproduction. Their increased planting of young trees each year indicates continued optimism for future output and returns.

Eastern fruit growers are watching their success carefully. Even orchardists so distant as the Pacific coast note these operations as significant of what is being done in a section where much of the western fruit is selling. The Massachusetts project was started in 1908 through purchase of different parcels of old land about four miles from the college at Amherst. The area totaled 150 acres and was later increased to 250 acres. The past year a large stock and hay farm of 150 acres was purchased not far from the orchard project. The orchard land was not ideal except as to location. Soil was light and sandy. Yet in some ways this is an advantage, as the ground can be worked early in the spring. Various tillage operations are accomplished easier and with greater dispatch. Commercial fertilizers, intelligently used, provide the missing plant food.

In the spring of the first year they started over 5000 trees, and have been adding each year since, until there are now 18,000 trees in the project, covering more than 125 acres. It is one of the largest new orchard enterprises in New England. With the increasing success each year it emphasizes the possibilities of extensive orcharding in the East.

It was started, and has continued, largely as an investment for three men—the two professors and a foreman; the latter was provided with an interest essentially to keep him interested in the work. The first foreman sold out to another expert, who has since remained on the job. Prof. Waugh handles the financial end and bookkeeping and Prof. Sears looks after the practical daily routine. There have been no labor troubles or misunderstandings between the leaders at any time.

Many of the details of financing and managing the proposition were given the writer recently by Prof. Waugh and by Prof. Sears. They have put the surplus from their salar-

ies into the business instead of putting it into a bank. They have sold no stock, although Prof. Waugh says it would have been easy to do this. He ventures that he could raise \$100,000 on a good New England orchard project. Instead of being able to declare dividends thus far, they have added more money each season for further development. Prof. Waugh warns prospective orchardists not to expect large dividends in five to seven years, as is usually advocated by orchard enthusiasts. "If the thing is done right and the business properly developed, expect no dividends for 10 to 12 years from the date of first planting."

Their experience in starting as a corporation is worth mentioning. Prof. Waugh alleges Massachusetts corporation laws are drawn with the assumption that every man is a thief. Instead of helping simplify the business, they complicate by all manner of red tape and detailed reports. In addition, there are double taxes. Through the town there is the usual property tax and income tax; through the corporation there is a corporation tax plus another income tax. They have given up the corporation idea and it is now a partnership affair, which, in their experience is far more satisfactory.

Another interesting fact Prof. Waugh brings out is the absence in the east of any appreciation by banks and commercial bodies of the increased valuation of land upon which are thrifty growing orchard trees. In granting a loan, bankers seem to prefer any old shack of a building on the property to a large thrifty young orchard. For example, a 20-acre place with land worth \$800 and a building worth \$200 would quickly bring a loan of 60 per cent on total valuation, or \$600. Take the same land, minus the building, but have it all set to trees conservatively worth \$2000, and you would have a total valuation of \$2800. The interesting part is a bank would be very slow to loan 60 per cent on the land value, or \$480.

Investors' education does not appreciate orchard values, even though the trees have been planted one to six years. A farm with any sort of buildings is "improved," but evidently one without buildings but covered with good orchard trees is "unimproved," according to the interpretation of New England bankers. Local bankers, if they have had their eyes open, have seen this project develop from a few hundred dollars to an annual inventory value last fall of \$96,000. Prof. Waugh says this latter figure is thoroughly conservative, yet he doubts if a bank would risk \$15,000 were negotiations opened for a loan.

Both Waugh and Sears urge the importance of thorough-going practical knowledge in orchard work.

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

Chestnuts for Disease Control U. S. DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE

The most obvious means of replacing the great losses of chestnut timber and nuts would seem to lie in the substitution for our native forms the Asiatic species that best resist the disease, having evidently for ages been accustomed to its presence, and also to breed the chestnut as a valuable genus of forestry trees, by hybridization and selection for the avowed production of varieties better adapted for our purposes.

Some chestnut breeding has already been accomplished in various parts of our country, and generally with good results. A promising experiment of this character has been under the direction of the Office of Forest Pathology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for several years.

Hybrids between the highly resistant Japan chestnut and our native chinquapin have been raised in considerable numbers, quickly forming handsome dwarf trees, bearing at an early age profuse crops of nuts of excellent quality, five or six times the size of those of wild chinquapin parent, and ripening weeks before any other chestnuts. So far these trees show a very high degree of disease resistance. The second generation of hybrids, grown from self or chance pollinated nuts, appear quite as good as their parents, which is an important feature when the cost of propagation of nut trees by budding and grafting is considered. Another line of breeding lies in the inter-crossing of disease-resisting Japan and Chinese varieties that are rapidly being imported into this country by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, and selection of the best resulting forms. Four generations of cross-bred Japan chestnuts of a very early-bearing type, producing nuts when two or three years old, have already been grown, and the varietal characters appear to be well fixed. Some of the Chinese chestnuts are said to grow nearly 100 feet high in their home forests, and it may be possible by their use to replace in some measure our vanishing native chestnut stands, and perhaps develop very superior varieties during the process of acclimatization.

The hybrid chinquapins and cross-bred chestnuts referred to in this article are not yet available for distribution to the public for testing, since they are being held for further observations as to their varietal characters and the degree of disease resistance.

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Problem of Controlling Particular Fruit

We have several times discussed the apparent inability of a grower to control a particular variety of fruit or other horticultural production, as for instance one is supposed to control a patented article. The Rural New Yorker recently discussed this subject somewhat in detail, saying:

"This question, in various forms, comes to us at least 50 times a year. We regret to be obliged to answer no—the law gives you practically no rights with your variety after it has once been distributed. A man may fasten a few sticks and a string together in a certain way, obtain a patent and have a monopoly for manufacturing. The government will protect him against the world. With a new fruit as far as the courts have decided, the case is different, since the sticks and the strings are manufactured by man, while the fruit is a natural product. A man buys a tree of a new fruit and plants it on his own land. It then becomes a part of his real estate and, as we understand the law, he may sell scions from it or use them on seedling trees of his own for sale or gift. Of course this destroys any monopoly that the originator may have, for after one or two years all nurserymen may have the new variety for sale. Therefore one year with vines and two, or at most, three years with fruit trees is about the limit of time during which the originator can have any monopoly.

"These are the facts as we understand them. It is a very unjust situation, for the originator of a valuable new fruit has just as much right to enjoy a monopoly of sale as the owner of a patent. If we had the power to do so we would grant him one, and we think other nurserymen might well recognize his moral right, since the legal right is denied him. We would like to join in carrying a case of this sort up to the Supreme Court, though able lawyers say there would be no hope. Unless men can be well compensated for their time and the financial risk they assume they will not introduce and make known the qualities of superior fruits, and dozens of sterling varieties which ought to be widely distributed will thus never be known outside of their home locality. There is, however, another side to this. The buying public demand these new introductions at low or fair prices, and seem to have little respect for the originator's rights when they think the price is too high. We therefore answer the question as it is put to us. Personally we would give the originator every right enjoyed by a patentee, but the law, the nurserymen and the public have decided otherwise. Some nurserymen offer the new variety under its chosen name, others change the name somewhat to avoid responsibility. We think the nursery business would be in a stronger position if all respected the originator's rights and gave him a fair showing, but the law and custom have now been known for some years and he who introduces a new variety knows

what the outcome must be. The buyer must take his chance as to whether he receives the true variety when it is budded from unfruited wood."

Elevated Tank For Spraying

E. F. Stephens, Nampa, Idaho

In order to save time and make rapid progress in the work of spraying its 300 acres of commercial orchard, at Nampa, Idaho, the Stephens Orchard Company erected an elevated tank, which is kept filled from a nearby well by a gasoline engine. This elevated tank discharges through a four inch pipe, quickly filling the service tanks used in field work.

Each of the two spraying outfits has a three and one-half horse power engine developing two hundred pounds pressure, and each is equipped with two leads of hose and four Bordeaux nozzles. Each tank in orchard service is sprayed out in about twenty-three to twenty-five minutes. That the three men with each power sprayer may not be delayed in their field work each outfit is followed by a helper tank wagon, filled either from the elevated tank or from a nearby irrigation ditch.

To enable the helper to discharge its contents quickly into the tank of the power outfit, it is elevated about thirty inches above the bolsters of the service wagon, enabling it to empty itself in two and one-half to three minutes through a four inch pipe. The helper tank drives alongside the power outfit, swings its four inch pipe over sideways, and usually discharges its load into the tank of the power outfit while the hosemen are spraying the last four trees, causing but little delay to the work.

An equipment of this character requires a four-inch outlet pipe bolted into the end,

at the bottom of the helper tank. This pipe has an elbow screwed in, and on top of the elbow a four-inch tin pipe in two sections gives a length of eight feet, reaching from the helper wagon to the power outfit and discharges its load as above noted, with very brief delay. Equipped in this manner we find that nine men and eight horses can apply four tankfuls per hour, or 4000 to 5000 gallons per day.

The arsenate of lead of the highest obtainable quality, costs at Nampa \$7.40 per hundred pounds. Using eight pounds per tank of 200 gallons the solution in each tankful costs 60.8 cents. The cost of application for each tankful is from 65 to 75 cents. The amount of orchard covered each day depends upon the age and size of the trees.

Big Citrus Tract Opened—What promises to mark the beginning of a new era in the fruit-growing industry of Northern California is the opening of "Mission Olive Acres," a 4500-acre tract in the Mission foothill district a few miles northeast of Marysville, Cal., within the radius of the Oroville olive and orange belt. It will be the largest single tract of land which has ever been set apart in Northern California solely for the growing of citrus fruits. The success of the project is assured, in that oranges and olives have been found to thrive unusually well in that district.

Unless the elements interfere between now and harvest time Georgia will undoubtedly have an 8,000-car peach crop this year. Some authorities say the crop may reach 9,000 cars.

"You are issuing a splendid Journal, covering the news of the trade from coast to coast."—E. S. WELCH, President American Association of Nurserymen.



"SEVEN AND SEVENTY"

Winesap apple tree 7 years old and E. F. Stephens, 71 years old at Nampa, Idaho, May, 1915

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Eastern Nursery Stock Menace to Western Forests

To Prevent if Possible Federal Plant Quarantines, Eastern Nurserymen Asked by Department of Agriculture Not to Ship White Pine, Gooseberry, or Currant Stock into West--Full Co-operation May Obviate

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Federal Horticultural Board, has sent to all eastern nurserymen an urgent request not to ship white pines, currants and gooseberries west of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. This action has been taken in order to protect the white pine forests of the West from the white pine blister rust without, if possible, the imposition of a burdensome plant quarantine. At a conservative estimate, the value of the government and private holdings in these forests is \$240,000,000. They would be in serious danger if the white pine blister rust, which has now gained a foothold in six eastern states and is suspected in the Ohio Valley, should spread to the Rocky Mountains. Gooseberries and currants are included in the Department's request because they can carry the disease as well as the white pine itself.

WARNING TO WESTERN STATES

At the same time, the Department has issued a warning to the states within the range of the western white pines, of the danger of allowing nursery stock of these three kinds, from eastern nurseries, to enter their territory. Inspectors of all western states have been asked to notify the Federal Horticultural Board of any shipments from points east of the states named. The reason for this action is that the white pine blister rust, a very destructive disease to all white pines, occurs also in a different form, as a leaf disease on currants and gooseberries. These two plants, therefore, may carry the disease to new regions and infect local white pine. It is said that, like citrus canker and chestnut blight, the white pine blister rust was brought to this country on imported nursery stock, before the passage of the Federal Plant Quarantine Act.

The Department, in its letter to nurserymen, points out that if no shipments of these three plants are made from infected or suspected territory into the West, further action may be unnecessary. If, however, nurserymen ignore this request, it is practically certain that at an early date a Federal quarantine, which will prohibit the interstate movement of these plants from the infected states, will have to be established.

Enid Nursery Loss By Fire

The packing house of the Enid Nurseries, Enid, Okla., was set on fire by street urchins and burned to the ground, March 9. The building was 50 x 120 ft. The loss of building and contents (balers, spades, tools, scales, Ford truck, 8 or 10 tons of baled alfalfa hay, 100 bu. Kafir-corn, 60 bu. oats, burlap, twines, etc.) with a lot of stock ready for shipment, was between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It came at a time when Mr. Lopeman was in the rush of packing and the inconvenience adds greatly to the actual loss of building and material. No loss was sustained to the storage building which is a stone building. Mr. Lopeman expects to rebuild before fall work sets in and this time with material which will be proof against bonfires and matches.

Grapefruit in Texas—The success of the grapefruit and orange trees planted by the Nona Mills company on its demonstration farm at Nona two years ago has caused the company to plant 30 more acres of grapefruit and 10 acres to Satsuma oranges this year. The Griffing Brothers Nursery company of Port Arthur is now growing 50,000 grapefruit trees at Nona for the market. The trees are for next year's planting.

South American Apple Market—U. S. Consul General A. A. Winslow, Auckland, N. Z., says: The total market in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, for the average class of apples from New Zealand, is at present about 150,000 cases in round numbers. If, however, our apples are graded carefully for quality and packed to standard on the American system, and with reliable uniformity equal to American, then I believe that we could depend upon a market for at least 200,000 cases. I should expect the demand to increase year by year from a gradual retail cheapening of fruit and a widening popularity for the apple and a general tendency in South America toward a higher standard of living, all combined with a growing population. The market is not unlimited, as we in New Zealand sometimes have been led to believe, and our main export outlet for ordinary sized apples must be looked for in the Northern Hemisphere. South America, however, appears to me likely to be particularly valuable as providing a highly profitable market in future years for all sizes—for dessert apples above 2 3/4 inches, which would be too large for Northern Hemisphere markets.

Systematic Tree Planting—A new bulletin dealing in a very practical way with the subject of systematic tree planting has just been issued by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

This bulletin has been written to meet the increasing number of inquiries which the College is receiving from all parts of the state and regarding all phases of tree planting about home grounds and on streets. While the information given in the bulletin will meet especially the needs of New York state, the bulletin contains much matter of general interest and it should be at this season of the year especially valuable to those who wish to plant shade trees. It has been estimated that within the cities of New York there are 20,000 miles of streets capable of sustaining the growth of 25,000,000 shade trees which can be made worth \$100,000 in increased property values.

Remarkable Growth of Exports—In certain lines the growth of exports of American fruits has been remarkable. Oranges have quintupled in 10 years (\$831,260 in 1904; \$4,225,991 in 1914), largely as a result of the expansion of the California and Florida citrus fruit industry. Prunes have also scored a big gain over the average for earlier years, though when 1914 is compared with 1904 a decrease is apparent, since both these years were abnormal, the figures for 1904 (\$3,634,942) being twice the annual average for the four next succeeding years and those for 1914 (\$2,582,560) but half as much as those for 1913. Apricots (\$1,598,405 in 1914) and preserved fruits (\$5,777,991) have doubled in export sales in the decade.

California Olive Industry—California is only an infant in the olive business, its present acreage being approximately 22,000, of which probably 13,000 acres have been planted during the past four or five years and are not in bearing. To show just what an infant it is, the acreage of foreign countries is approximately 9,260,000, of which about one-third is in Spain. At the same time, however, one must bear in mind that an exceedingly large percentage of this foreign acreage is what we call "oil olives," or the very small olives, and the remainder of the olives grown are mostly used for the shipment into this and various other countries of what we term "green olives." One must bear in mind also that the California ripe olive was only put on the market a few years since the sale and production of this product has been pushed to any extent, and the trade is growing by leaps and bounds. It will not be many years before the California ripe olives will outrank the sale of the imported green olives.

California Rasin Crop—The California rasin crop is now about three times as large as that of Spain, according to a recent publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 60 per cent. of this crop is grown in Fresno county alone. Last year it is estimated that the entire California crop amounted to 250,000,000 pounds. This unquestionably could be greatly increased if the demand warranted it. As a matter of fact, however, it is the practice to produce only enough raisins to supply the existing demand. In this connection it is interesting to note that as the domestic crop has increased, the importations of raisins have correspondingly decreased. In 1885 the imports amounted to over 38,000,000 pounds; in 1915 they were less than 3,000,000.

Avocado Culture Extending—Dan E. Clower, proprietor of the Semi-Tropic Nursery, Monrovia, Cal., makes a specialty of avocados. C. E. Nott, Tustin, Cal., has forty acres planted to avocados. D. J. Arnold, Corona del Mar has ten acres. Mr. Clower says that the avocado can withstand much more cold than the orange. It has been found that if avocado trees are not watered in the fall they can stand from five to eight degrees more of cold than if they are watered. This year there will be set to avocados, within a 50-mile radius of Los Angeles, over 50 acres. The market for trees is stiffer than ever, one tree bringing \$1000 during the last 12 months in the sale of budding wood alone.

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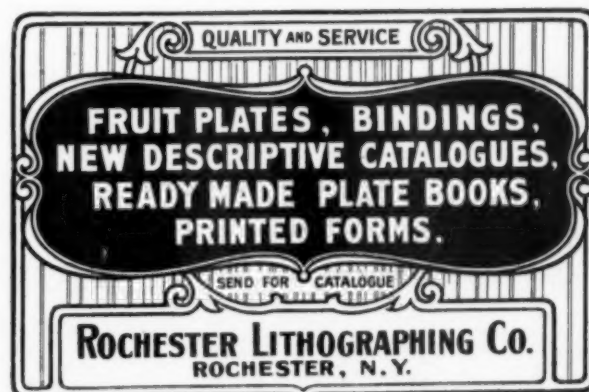
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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

English Exporters Reselling American Apples—That English exporters are taking advantage of the laxity of northwestern fruit shipping agencies in exploiting the South American markets and are themselves extensively advertising apples and pears from this region is emphasized in a trade catalog which reached the office of the Spokane Fruit Growers' company. The catalog is one issued by Hope, Pearse, Carvalho & Co., London, and is distributed by that exporting firm among its representatives in South America. This particular one bears the counter-stamp of A. Rebelle Vacento & Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was picked up by the American consul at that port, who sent it to the department at Washington, D. C. The booklet is printed in Spanish. While Canadian and English apples are shown, the following northwestern varieties appear: Baldwins, Jonathans, Yellow Newtowns and Ben Davis. Northwestern pears are represented by the Buerre and Winter Nells varieties. A significant feature is that the English firm imports these apples and pears to Liverpool and London and reships them to the South American countries and apparently is able to do it at a profit.

State Control of Marketing—Colonel Harris Weinstock, state market director, last month, met for the first time in public discussion Colonel John P. Irish, a vigorous opponent to state control of crops. E. L. Goodsell of New York, a leading New York fruit broker and distributor, presented views on his experience and the application of state market directorship in New York. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin company, and William Glass, president of the California Peach Growers, the newest co-operative association in California, presented their views.

The discussion was in complete unity on the question of co-operative marketing, without a single argument raised against it, but the diversity of views was on the question of whether the state should control or even supervise the actual marketing of crops, other than suggesting world conditions and disseminating information among the growers as to the market conditions in order that they might intelligently market the crops, and to assist in the financing of the crops that such as could might be held in the state to prohibit glutting the market. Two great evils of the present conditions were dwelt upon as the most important points in the discussion. These were the glutting of the market by indiscriminate and intelligent dumping of products and the other the speculation of handlers between the producer and consumer.

Nomenclature of Apples—Mr. Bunyard's suggestion of an experimental station, where all known varieties would be grown for comparison, is a good one; but I fear we must wait for better times before it can become an actual fact. Even then we should not ensure an apple being called by its correct name. For instance, it would be impossible to make the London dealers call Wellington apple by its proper name of Dumelow's Seedling, or to impose the new spelling which Mr. Pearson suggests. This applies equally to the growers in the Midlands, who now call it Normanton, or Normanton Wonder. The majority of these people never read a gardening paper, and care little about priority in naming so long as they get the apple they want. Nurserymen are the worst offenders in respect to re-naming.—W. H. Divers in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, England.

Many Avocado Trees Planted—Indications are that the Avocado will become quite a popular fruit in Orange county, Cal., as many trees already have been planted and many more will be in the near future. While the orchards are not large, many small tracts have been set. The largest single orchard in that section will soon be planted at Harper by Mr. Stearns, of the nursery firm of Stearns & Harmon, and will consist of 80 acres.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

To Protect Ohio Grape Growers—Northern Ohio grape growers will receive long needed aid in fighting the destructive grape-berry moth if the present plans of Congressman A. W. Overmayer, of the 13th District, meet with success. The Congressman, who is a member of the Committee on Agriculture, has asked the Committee to appropriate \$4,000 for the establishment of a Land Station in Northern Ohio, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, to assist the grape growers in what has hitherto been a losing fight against the grape-berry moth and the grape-root worm two of the most destructive pests of the vineyards.

The grape growing industry, which is one of the principal as well as one of the most valuable industries of the Ohio counties bordering upon Lake Erie, and especially of Erie County, has been seriously affected for the past eight or ten years by the ravages of various vineyard pests. In fact, the situation has become so acute that unless active measures are soon taken, this industry will be wholly destroyed, and already a number of vineyard owners at Kelly's Island have suffered the loss of their entire vineyards because of the ravages of the pests. The great value of the industry in Erie County alone is shown by the fact that the annual grape crop is valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars, while the product of the Northern Ohio grape belt, including the Sandusky, Vermillion, Cleveland, Euclid and Dover districts, is valued at about \$675,000.

The destructiveness of the grape-berry moth is well shown by the report of a grower in the Sandusky region, a Mr. Schoonhardt, who after receiving \$2,300 for his grape crop in 1914 realized only \$700 in 1915 as a result of the ravages of the pest, which feeds upon the grapes.

Hood River Apple Growers—The two significant features of the meeting of the Apple Growers' Association called March 11, for the nomination of candidates for the board of directors to be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders on April 8, were evidence of harmony and appeals made by Sales Manager Wilmer Sieg and Executive Manager A. W. Stone to growers to exert every effort toward better spraying and procuring a higher percentage of high-grade fruit.

The meeting was the most harmonious ever held among fruit growers in Hood River. Not a grower lifted his voice in an expression of dissatisfaction. Despite the fact that the crop of 1915 was more than 100,000 boxes smaller than either 1913 or 1914 Mr. Stone's report showed that handling costs had been reduced by the association to the lowest in the history of the Northwest. The average cost of handling apples the past season, when 373,200 boxes formed the organization's total tonnage, was only 3 4-7 mills a box.

A Costly Letter of the Alphabet—The letter S appears destined to cost the U. S. A. revenue department several hundred thousand dollars. The origin of this fortune—for the importers, and misfortune for the State—consisted in the addition of the letter S to the word Tulip in the revised tariff. The Act of 1909 referred to . . . Lily of the Valley pips, Tulip, Narcissus bulbs. The phrase now reads as before, except that "Tulips" appears in place of Tulip. Thus Tulips becomes a noun and no longer an adjective of the word bulb, and Tulips no longer require to be paid for at one dollar per 1,000 but only 50 cents. Naturally, the lawyers are eloquent, but the last word so far is with the importer, who saves 50 cents per 1,000.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, England.

Too Many Grapefruit Trees—Dr. O. F. E. Winberg, president of the Gulf Coast Citrus Exchange, is recommending to all citrus growers of the Mobile, Ala., section that they plant no more grapefruit trees. His view is made because of the fact that Florida has such an immense grapefruit acreage, making it an unprofitable crop to market in view of the Florida competition.

First Brazilian Fruit Exposition—Rio de Janeiro's first fruit exposition was opened January 30 and closed February 7. The exhibits were all Brazilian native fruits, with one exception—that of the local representatives of a California raisin firm, which made an excellent showing with California dried and canned fruits that attracted much attention. This exhibit was conducted on lines similar to those in American cities, where samples are distributed to the public. Among the Brazilian fruits were mangoes, grapes, figs, dates, "mamao" (papaya), "caju" (cashew), lemons, sapoti (sapodilla), bananas, guava, "jaca" (durian), and peaches, apples, and pears from Southern Brazil. Most of these are common here, but the exhibits of such fruits as peaches, grapes, apples, and pears are indicative of real interest among the Southern Brazilian States in the cultivation of products for which Brazil has been dependent upon the United States in the past, and still is at present.

Reforestation Michigan—For several years the Michigan forestry department has been slowly building up to the time when planting of trees in the waste lands of the northern peninsula and the northern part of the southern peninsula could become a reality. The nursery which was established at the Higgins lake reserve is now on the way to the zenith of its capacity to turn out trees for planting. At the rate the nursery is now going it will reach its maximum of productivity in about two years, at which time Mr. Schaaff says he will be able to turn out 12,000,000 two-year-old trees a year.

It is planned by the same time to get ready to plant about 4,500 acres a year and keep on working at the plan until all of the state's land which can grow white and Norway pine is covered. By the time the planting of these lands is completed the first crops should be ready for harvest and then the planting can proceed all over again.

The state now has control of about 525,000 acres, about one-half of which State Forester Schaaff thinks can be used for planting purposes. The rest he does not think is good enough ground even for trees.

New York Apple Law—Prominent Western New York apple men appeared before the senate committee on agriculture in Albany March 8, in connection with the chace bill to repeal the apple law of 1915, and with the Dobson bill to reduce the penalty for the first violation of the present Apple Grading and Packing Law from \$25 to \$10. Every apple man, with the exception of the sponsors of the bills, who attended the hearing went on record as opposed to any change in the present law.

Mr. Dobson suggested that the law be amended so that the responsibility of the grower or packer would be limited to sixty days for apples placed in common storage or ninety days for apples placed in cold storage. This, he thought, would be fair to the grower and to the general public, because the speculator would not hold his purchased product so long in storage when he had to assume full responsibility.

"Moreover," said Mr. Dobson, "there is nothing to prevent packing in fancy packages as they do in the West, even if the law is amended. But because a few large growers wish to pack their apples a certain way is no excuse for passing a law compelling all fruit growers to pack their fruit in the same way. I deprecate fraud and dishonesty as much as anybody, but I do not concede that this law is absolutely necessary or that it should not be subject to amendment if found unjust or impractical."

State Horticultural Commissioner Dr. A. J. Cook of California, announced at the San Bernardino Fruit Growers' convention that he expected to retire from his office shortly. Dr. Cook was last fall reappointed, at the expiration of his first term, for a second term by Governor Johnson. The commissioner is advanced in years and has for the past few months not been in good health and does not feel himself sufficiently strong and active to continue in charge of the work of the horticultural commissioner's office, which is exacting and arduous.

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We have them—A complete assortment of both fruits
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Pot Grown Evergreens—We ship them with pot ball
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10-12 "	2-3 "	450	6-8 "	1-1 "	200		
10-12 "	1 1/2-2 "	50					
8-10 "	1 1/2-2 "	1200					
8-10 "	1-1 1/2 "	1200	6-8 "		75		
6-8 "	1-1 "	900	4-6 "		50		
4-6 "		50					
MAPLE				BOX ELDER			
8-10 "	1-1 1/2 "	2500	5-6 "				
6-8 "	1-1 1/2 "	1200	4-5 "				
4-6 "	1-1 "	350					
BLACK LOCUST				CORK ELM			
12-14 "	2 1/2-3 "	30					
10-12 "	2-2 1/2 "	25	2 to 3 yr. Heads 4-6 "				
8-10 "	1 1/2-2 "	20	1 to 3 yr. Heads 6-8 "				
			1 to 3 yr. Heads 4-6 "				
SYCAMORE				BUNGEII CATALPA			
6-8 "	3-1 "	70	6-8 "	3-1 "	150		
4-6 "	2-1 "	300	4-6 "	2-1 "	200		
2-4 "	small	500	3-4 "	1-1 "	125		
NORWAY POPLAR				ASH			
10-12 "	1-1 1/2 "	350	10-12 "	1-1 1/2 "	350		
8-10 "	1-1 "	400	8-10 "	1-1 "	400		
6-8 "	1-1 "	400	6-8 "	1-1 "	400		
4-6 "	1-1 "	700	4-6 "	1-1 "	700		
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Wragg	1000	1000		Cumberland	6000		
Dyehouse	200	200		Kansas	5000		
Black Tartarian	200	200		Plum Farmer	3000		
				St. Regis	5000		
PLUM, all grades				CURRANTS			
Abundance	1000			Fays Prolific	2000		
Burbank	2000			Perfection	1000		
German Prune	1000			Pomona	2000		
Gold	2000			White Dutch	1000		
Red June	500			DEWBERRY			
Wickson	1000			Austin	4000		
Blue Damson	500			Lucretia	10000		
Wild Goose	500			ROSES—field grown			
Lombard	500			Anne Diesbach	200		
GOOSEBERRY				Coquette de Alps	500		
Dowling	5000			Gen. Jacqueminot	400		
Houghton	6000			Marshall P. Wilder	200		
Oregon Champion	2000			Magna Charta	100		
Pearl	4000			Paul Neyron	500		
GRAPE				Ulrich Bruner	400		
Concord	15000			Frau Karl Druschki	400		
Moore's Early	2000			THE PLANTERS NURSERY CO.			
Niagara	2000			Geo C. Mitchell, Mgr.			

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APR. 1916

"Horticulture in its true sense is the art of cultivating tree fruits, small fruits, vineyards, nut trees, flowers, ornamental shrubs, trees and plants and all kinds of vegetables. Horticulture is one phase of agricultural activity that is not only necessary for the support of mankind by furnishing fruits and vegetables for his consumption, but tends to make his life more enjoyable by giving him flowers, shrubs and trees to decorate his home, both indoors and out."—Nebraska Horticulture.

A Problem Solved

With the government at its back an organization which already embraces 90 per cent of the growers and shippers of apples in the Northwest has been formed for the purpose of marketing boxed apples and other fruits this season on a co-operative basis which will insure a fair margin of profit to its members through better marketing information and facilities.

This statement is made by C. E. Bassett, Clarence W. Mooman and W. H. Kerr, government market experts in the office of markets of the U. S. department of agriculture, who were in Portland March 13, after several months of organization work in the Northwest.

The new organization, while it will wipe out competition in four states and substitute co-operative selling will not violate the Sherman anti-trust law or the Clayton amendment. This will be managed through the nature of the organization, which embraces two branches of the industry, growing and shipping.

"The organization will market in an orderly manner 90 per cent of the \$200,000,000 crop grown on the 530,000 acres in apples in the four Northwestern states of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington," said Mr. Kerr. "And if the machinery can be used for other crops than apples the members may do so," said Mr. Bassett. "It is probable that we shall handle a large part of the prune crop."

This is a most satisfactory solution of the problem which has bothered the growers of the Pacific Northwest.

A New York nurseryman last month received a postal card from a customer reading: "In sending my order I forgot to say: Please mark my trees so I can set them the same side to the sun as they stood before they were taken up."

The pertinent comment by the nurseryman is: "The authorities make us spray and fumigate and have our trees and plants inspected; but this man's request is the limit. He wants me to mark the trees so he can set them the same side to the sun as they were in the nursery. Verily, man wants but little here below."

A Nurseryman's Protest

The subject of delay in business correspondence due to British censorship was taken up with the Department of State, Washington, D. C., last month by Frederick W. Kelsey, of the F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co., New York city. In answer to Mr. Kelsey, Third Assistant Secretary William Phillips sent a copy of the U. S. protest against the action of the British government in removing mails from neutral steamers. In reply Mr. Kelsey wrote under date of March 21:

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous letter of the 9th instant relative to the interference of the British authorities with the mails to and from the United States.

In furtherance of our letter to you of the 6th instant, may we express the hope that the action of the State Department will soon result in relief from the severe and unnecessary burdens now being placed upon the conditions of communications and shipment of material from neutral countries to the United States?

In this connection, permit us to suggest the fact that Nursery and plant products are:

First: Pre-eminently perishable goods.
Second: That such perishable goods in the ordinary course of business, should have preference as is a generally recognized condition under the custom of commercial transportation. Recognizing these facts, can you not arrange with the British authorities some plan by which the shipping documents, invoices, bills-of-lading, etc., shall not be held by censorship, but shall be forwarded on the steamer carrying the goods as customary, before the interference with the mails was inaugurated?

We wish to earnestly commend the suggestion of the Merchants' Association of this city in effect, that all consular invoices be sent in the diplomatic mail bags, and therefore not subject to censorship or delay. Collector Malone, of this port, has indicated every disposition to co-operate toward remedying the present unbearable conditions, and we understand is willing to clear goods, especially perishable articles, on presentation of the consular invoice where a bond accompanying it is given to produce the bill-of-lading which on a receipt, can be checked up to conform with the ship's manifest. If it be possible to promptly adopt some such plan as above indicated, and instructions promptly cabled to the different United States Consuls, etc., at important foreign ports of shipment, such action would be a boon of relief to a suffering public, and should cause neither injury nor objection to the British authorities or anyone else.

Thanking you for what you have accomplished and are endeavoring to accomplish along the lines indicated, we remain.

Northwest Apple Agency

C. E. Bassett of the office of markets and rural organizations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been explaining at various points in the Northwestern states the selling agency plan recently established for that section of the country. The bureau with which Mr. Bassett is connected has taken the northwestern fruit section, including Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, in which to work out a plan for the protection of growers in marketing their fruit. The plans call for the signing of a contract so that seller and agent may know just what the other does in putting the fruit on the market. All agents or agencies doing business under this agreement must belong to the organization and must reside in the district.

When the grower enters into one of these contracts, the agency protects him by seeing that the grower's agent fulfills his contract in every respect. Failure to do this eliminates the agent from operating under the agency. Reports are also to be furnished on market conditions, also a report of each sale by an agent, so that growers may compare the results obtained by each agent. According to the plans, each selling agent is

put on his honor; he must shoot square or discontinue to do business.

In discussion of the question, the speaker declared that growers of the northwest must do collectively what they had failed to do individually. He declared that an adjustment of freight rates could be arrived at only through concerted effort, and that such rates should be what the business can stand and no more.

When asked if the agency expected to create a demand for apples, the speaker declared that the "Northwest grower would blow up if more people did not fill up on apples. Single apple consumers won't help; what you want is box consumers, more people must eat apples and a lot of them," declared the expert.

He also declared that the growers here are selling their fruit on reputation, and the minute the reputation is gone it is time for the grower to pull up his trees. The Northwestern apple grower must produce better apples than the Eastern grower or he cannot compete in Eastern markets.

Mr. Bassett also emphasized the necessity of getting into the game early, that the grower who dumps his crop onto a selling agency at the last moment demoralizes the market, handicaps the agent and injures other growers who had aligned themselves with the agency earlier. The speaker's advice was to cut out back-biting and all work together. He declared that too many growers have been working the breechings harder than the tugs.

For a Botanical Nursery

The 200-acre McKean Lake farm, seven miles northwest of Lapeer, Mich., has been purchased for the purpose of establishing a botanical nursery. Wealthy citizens of the United States are buying large estates, portions of which they wish returned to its natural wild condition for the purpose of protecting native wild quail and other native wild fowl of America. This has created a widespread demand for native wild flowers, plants, trees and shrubs. It is the business of the Botanical Nursery company to supply this demand. Later the company plans to operate a fruit tree nursery at this same location.

Result of Co-operation

The East Leonard school in Grand Rapids, Mich., was the last to get in an order in the Association of Commerce shrubbery campaign. Its order was for 250 shrubs, making a grand total of 13,240 shrubs applied for. There was a total of 3,622 spirea shrubs and 1,583 barberry, the two leaders. In all, there were 86 improvement associations, schools, clubs, churches, etc., taking part in the campaign.

The shrubs are ordered through the Jackson & Perkins company, Newark, N. Y. C. H. Perkins, of the company was formerly a resident of Grand Rapids and still owns a large farm near that city.

J. Pomeroy Munson will have charge of the shrubs after they reach Grand Rapids. All orders to be delivered through societies and clubs of any kind will be delivered. Out-of-town orders will have to be called for.

Much nursery stock encumbers the steamship docks at New York and New Jersey points due to congested shipping facilities and European censorship. Importers are having their troubles these days.

Shipments of strawberries from Plant City, Fla., up to March 10, for this season, amounted to 1,149,354 quarts, the net value of which to the growers was \$151,960.18.

Milwaukee Meeting American Assoc'n of Nurserymen

JOHN HALL, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary

Article 2 of the new Constitution adopted at Detroit last year states that the object of the Association shall be to promote the general interests of its members. First, by relaxation from business. Second, the cultivation of personal acquaintance with others engaged in the trade. Third, the exhibition of fruits, flowers, plants, or manufactured articles used in the business. Fourth, the exchange and sale of stock. Fifth, to promote, by all means in its power, increased knowledge and use of nursery products among the people.

This is certainly a comprehensive provision and should strongly appeal to members, and especially to those nurserymen who have held aloof from membership in the Association although enjoying its benefits.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Forty-first annual convention will be held June 28th, 29th and 30th, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Many of our members visited that city in 1908, at a former meeting of the Association. It is a city of wide streets and commanding views, while in its residence part it is remarkable for its fine shade trees and spacious lawns.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Hotel Wisconsin is a comparatively new hostelry. It is a twelve-story, steel-frame building of modern fireproof construction throughout. There are 500 rooms, 300 of which have private baths. All rooms have windows opening to outside air.

Rooms for one person, detached bath, \$1 and up.

Rooms for one person, shower bath, \$2 and up.

Rooms for one person, with bath, \$2.50 and up.

Rooms for two persons, with bath, \$4 to \$6.

European plan. Table d'hôte meals from 35 cents upward; also lunch room at Cafeteria prices.

The management has granted the use of the Gold Room for convention purposes, besides other accommodations.

When engaging rooms in advance, which is recommended, members should mention the Association.

MEMBERSHIP

The condition of membership are set forth in the Application Blank enclosed with this announcement. The full Constitution was published in the Annual Proceedings for 1915. The value of membership is also emphasized and made very clear in the same publication, page 112, under heading "Elaboration of New Constitution and By-Laws," written by J. R. Mayhew.

Enclosed with this announcement is also an article "Why I Should Retain my Membership in American Association of Nurserymen," a document which should stimulate to loyalty, activity and appreciation the most lukewarm member of the organization. "Be a Booster"; it's a pleasant vocation and pays large dividends in satisfaction.

We feel that the forceful argument contained in the enclosure referred to makes it unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the advantages of membership further than to impress upon all the importance of observance of the suggestions following:

Renew your Membership NOW.

Study the instructions regarding Remittances, and

Heed all other requests.

The make-up of this all-important document was placed in the hands of Lloyd C. Stark, whose experience and large acquaintance furnish a guarantee of a program of quality, one which will commend itself to those familiar with the thoroughness which characterizes Mr. Stark's undertakings.

As usual the full program will appear in the Badge Book. "Business First" will be the slogan.

THE BADGE BOOK

should claim the patronage of every member. Of course, your name, badge number and business address (two lines in all) are included in the publication free of charge. All old members know its value. Members only are privileged to advertise in the Badge Book: the cost of doing so is trivial.

Do not say, "copy will follow." It is much better to send copy with membership fee and do both as quickly as possible. No prices may be quoted in advertisements. Book to be mailed about June 1st.

ENTERTAINMENT

T. J. Ferguson has had charge of all arrangements and what of entertainment there will be. There has been a sentiment against spending so much time for this latter feature to the detriment of business. Doubtless, however, provision will be made for a visit to the parks, seven in number, aggregating 456 acres, and located on the lake shore, the Milwaukee river, and portions of the suburbs. There are many places of interest in Milwaukee, too many for enumeration here.

One enjoyable feature is promised. The Convention Bureau connected with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has arranged to give members and their guests an automobile ride covering all the good roads within Milwaukee county.

RAILROAD RATES

Since the passenger associations now require a guarantee in number of certificates much larger than we can furnish, members are advised to confer with their local ticket agent immediately after June first for information regarding round trip and excursion tickets.

Where there are members living along or near to a main railroad, it is suggested that some enthusiastic member make an endeavor to organize a "special car" party. There's

lots of fun in it, and oftentimes business profit for all concerned.

EXHIBITS

The space assigned for this popular feature of the convention is more than ample. Intending exhibitors, embracing nurserymen, lithographers, manufacturers of tools, implements or anything else used by the trade, should lose no time in communicating with Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa., chairman of Exhibit Committee.

In harmony with the constitution provision a charge of five cents per square foot for exhibit space will be made, with a minimum of fifty cents for each exhibitor. This is done to enable the committee to meet expenses connected with their work without drawing upon Association funds.

For further information, write John Hall, Secretary, 204 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

RENEW AT ONCE!

Kansas Society Semi Centennial

Officers of the Kansas State Horticultural Society met in Topeka March 16, to plan for the observance next December of the fiftieth anniversary of the society. The officers of the Horticultural Society are B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, president; A. L. Brooke, well-known nurseryman, Grantville, vice-president; W. R. Martin, Wathena, treasurer; and O. F. Whitney, Topeka, secretary. The board of trustees is composed of George T. Groh, Wathena, George Holinger, Rosedale, secretary of the Western Association of Nurserymen; F. L. Kenoyer, Independence; R. V. Dyer, Admire; Albert Dickens, Manhattan; J. J. Alexander, Norton; E. E. Yaggy, Hutchinson, and W. D. McComas, Wichita.

Nearly 400,000 young trees are to be sent out from the two government nurseries in Utah, for planting on the forest this spring. Of these the nursery on Beaver creek, near Kamas, will supply 261,000 and the nursery on Big Cottonwood will furnish 125,000. The stock is to be planted principally on the Wasatch forest with smaller amounts to be sent to the Cache forest in Idaho, to be planted near Pocatello. A distribution will also be made to the Palisade forest, where a plantation will be made in Teton basin, near Driggs, Idaho.

DON'T LET YOUR MEMBERSHIP LAPSE

To the Members of American Association of Nurserymen:

Your membership in the American Association today is one of your most valuable assets. Do not let your membership lapse. Under the new constitution adopted at Detroit convention, every member in good standing in 1915 retains his membership provided he subscribes to the new constitution and pays his dues prior to the meeting of the convention at Milwaukee in June, 1916. Article VII of the new constitution reads as follows: "The annual membership fee for active members shall be \$5, and for associate members \$10. Additional dues shall be paid as follows: Active members doing an annual business of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, \$5; \$20,000 to \$50,000, \$15; \$50,000 to \$100,000, \$25; and \$100,000 or over \$50. The payment of dues based upon the above schedule shall be made to the Secretary prior to the date of annual meeting."

The Executive Committee has directed the Secretary to mail blanks to every member of the Association, and it is earnestly hoped that no member will fail to respond. Your officers are endeavoring by every known means to promote the nursery interests of America, and it is believed that the report of your Executive Committee at Milwaukee will prove this fact. It has been in the Committee's mind to proceed along most economical lines during the first year of operation under the new constitution, and yet we all realize the need of judicious expenditure of money in building a creditable organization, such as is contemplated under new constitution.

Again may I say it is earnestly hoped that every member of the A. A. N. will respond promptly to Secretary Hall's call for report, and that where it is possible every member will attend the Milwaukee Convention in June, with a determination to help make ours a better organization.

Let us plan now to attend the meeting at Milwaukee.

J. R. MAYHEW.

Improvement of Fruit Through Bud Selection

L. B. SCOTT, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

It is not many years ago that well-known investigators were conducting their seed corn experiments and showing the results that could be accomplished by careful seed selection. That movement, like all pioneer movements, was at first ridiculed, but the investigators kept on, undaunted, and now those who a few years ago ridiculed the idea of careful seed selection are among its most enthusiastic advocates.

In the field of vegetatively propagated plants, marked improvements in yields and in improved types have been secured by a careful selection of cuttings or buds. Dr. B. T. Galloway, now Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, but formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. H. P. Dorsett, of the Department, have shown that by a careful selection of cuttings, from productive violet plants they can materially increase the number of flowers per plant. They have kept performance records on each plant, counted the numbers of flowers, and by carefully selecting cuttings from those plants which produced the greatest number of flowers they have secured a very productive type of violet. Similar results have been accomplished with roses, carnations, potatoes, and many other vegetatively or bud propagated plants.

Why, then, when corn growers, tobacco growers, florists, vegetable men, and many others are securing marked improvements in yields by selection, should fruit growers work on the assumption that "all horticultural practices are based on the precedent of centuries" and that there can be no improvement of varieties by careful bud selection? Fortunately all fruit growers and all investigators have not worked on that assumption. Within the last few years the Department of Agriculture has carried on a series of investigations with citrus and deciduous fruits, to see if marked variations did not exist, and if by careful bud selection, whether or not very productive types could be secured.

While we have published but very little of our results to date in government publications, Prof. L. C. Corbett, in charge of all the Horticultural and Pomological Investigations of the Department of Agriculture, has given us permission to give, in a general way, a summary of our results, and outline methods whereby orchardists can study their individual tree differences and secure their own records.

The first investigations were commenced with Washington Navel Oranges, near Riverside, California. The writer became associated with this work in June, 1911. In July, 1913, our staff was augmented by Mr. C. S. Pomeroy, in addition to the Department of Horticulture. Michigan Agricultural College, Prof. A. V. Stubenrauch, head of the Division of Pomology, University of California, and a number of prominent fruit growers and nurserymen, both citrus and deciduous, in various parts of the country.

The principles we have found underlying this study are just as applicable to deciduous as to citrus conditions. After considering the citrus investigations we will take up our deciduous work, and lastly the methods whereby a fruit grower may find out for himself just what his individual trees are doing.

We have, roughly speaking, under observation 1,000 Washington Navel trees, 200 Valencia orange trees, 400 Eureka lemons,

and 100 Marsh seedless grapefruit trees.

Our work naturally divides itself into three parts:

First, A study of the differences as they occur among individual trees under the same conditions. This includes a difference in type and difference in production within each type.

Second, Can these differences be propagated?

Third, Will these differences be consistent from year to year in the budded trees?

In the citrus work we only use or recommend for use for bud wood bearing, wood with the fruit attached, because we believe the fruits on a limb can be taken as a guide as to what we can expect the buds from that limb to produce. One or two examples will suffice to show that these differences can be propagated.

One striking bud sport that we found was a limb on a standard Eureka lemon tree. This limb produced striped fruits and variegated foliage. Buds have been taken from this limb and show in the budded trees the same variations in fruits and foliage as the original limb.

Three years ago at Corona, California, the National Orange Company, on whose property some of our experimental work is located, decided to rebud three thousand of the unproductive or "shade tree" type of Eureka lemon out of their 200 acres of Eureka lemon trees. This is the type we referred to previously as being a shy bearer, bearing a few poor quality fruits in the fall. We selected the buds for this rebuilding from as good productive type trees as we could find without having actual performance records to base our judgment on. These trees came into bearing last year, and every one of them were productive type trees. This year as three-year-old rebuds they are bearing four times as much fruit as they formerly bore as large unproductive trees. Just think what that means. In three years time the worthless unproductive type has been replaced by a valuable productive type, which bears four times as much as it formerly bore.

Now, take the third part of our work. Are these differences consistent from year to year? We can show you whole groves in which the buds were selected from unproductive trees, and the budded trees have been consistently poor producers from year to year. We can show you other groves where the buds were taken from productive trees and these budded trees have been consistently high producers from year to year.

We have three and four years' records on some of our own budded trees and in every case differences in type and differences in production, could be propagated, and were consistent from year to year in the budded trees.

Nevada county, California, was awarded the grand prize for Bartlett pears, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Loma Rica Nursery, Grass Valley, Cal., A. L. Wisker, manager, was awarded the gold medal of honor, for collective exhibit of pears; there were 48 varieties in the nursery's exhibit.

The British Government has exempted all persons connected with the fruit industry, whether in an executive, clerical or manual capacity, from military service. The government has thus recognized the fruit business as one of those indispensable to the public welfare.

Obituary

Albert G. Eighme, one of the best known fruit growers in Western New York and well known on markets of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lockport, died March 11, at his home on the Eighme Road in the town of Cambria. He was owner of the Niagara Fruit Farms, well known among growers and buyers.

Vivian Morel

News has just come to hand of the death of this well-known French horticulturist. Beginning life as a gardener, he was for a time the sous-chef at the Botanic Garden of the Parc Tete d'Or at Lyons. He was a great writer on horticulture, the author of a treatise on the Chrysanthemum, which ran through several editions, *L'art d'obtenir des variétés nouvelles en Horticulture*, and for thirty-six years the editor of the *Lyon Horticole*. He was secretary-general of the Association Horticole Lyonnaise, and president of the Société Botanique de Lyon. He was a corresponding member of the National Horticultural Society of France, and an officer of the Mérite Agricole.

John Moody

John Moody, aged 76 years, died in Winnipeg, Canada, recently. He spent the early part of his career in the famous nurseries of Messrs. Osborn, of Fulham, and Charles Turner, at Slough. His vigorous personality attracted the attention of the late Stuart Low, who engaged him, about 1879, to assist in forming the new fruit-tree nurseries of his firm, then known as Hugh Low and Co., at Bush Hill Park, Enfield, and his methods acquired from the "Osborn of Fulham School" have been transmitted to many a young man now engaged in different parts of the world in fruit growing. He retired from the service of Messrs. Low some years ago, and proceeded to Canada.

Sixteen hundred tons of cherry pits, now a source of annoyance and expense to canneries, can be made to yield two valuable oils and also a meal for feeding cattle, according to specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In addition 105,000 gallons of cherry juice now wasted in seedling cherries can be turned into desirable jelly and sirup, or even into alcohol. A saving of these valuable by-products from cherry canning may make possible the domestic manufacture of substitutes for almond oil and bitter almond oil, now imported, and at the same time establish a new industry in the cherry packing districts of the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western States.

Incorporations

Mont Alto Orchard Company. Capital stock \$30,000. Treasurer: Fred B. Reed, Chambersburg, Pa.

Howard T. Hicks and others of Springfield, Ill. have organized a \$75,000 company to develop orchards in an irrigated tract in the Wenatchee valley, Washington.

The Sunnyside Orchards Company, Clarksburg, Capital \$80,000. Incorporators: Floraine Reynolds, George R. Jackson, M. M. Reynolds, Howard L. Robinson and H. T. Wilson.

Elevation Orchards Company, Jersey City; to develop orchards of fruit; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Robert Cunningham, William H. Sharpless, Hoboken; E. Bane Snyder, Jacks' Mountains, Pa.

Ohio Valley Orchard Company; Evansville, Ind. Capital, \$10,000. To cultivate and sell fruits and vegetables. Directors: Julius Stoeber, Earl Conover, M. Lyle Plumb, Emma B. Page.

The Tipton Nursery has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk in Little Rock, Ark. The company is capitalized at \$10,000 of which \$6,600 has been subscribed. The officers are W. A. Hicks, president; W. K. Tipton, secretary and C. L. Tipton, treasurer.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

67th Year **NOTICE** 67th Year

TO OUR CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS:

We wish to notify the Public that we will continue in active business, prepared to fill all orders promptly and carefully with **High Grade Nursery Stock**.

For Spring we can offer attractive prices on Peach, Apple, Kieffer Pear, Asparagus, Privet and a general line of Shade and Ornamental Trees; an extra fine lot of 1 year Planes, Silver Maples and Privet for transplanting.

Send us your **Want List** and do not place your orders without getting our prices.

Franklin Davis Nursery No.

WM. F. STONE, Trustee

Baltimore, Md.

Mention "American Fruits"

SPECIAL NOTICE

We Have the Very Best

**APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, PEACH, QUINCE
APRICOT, CURRANTS, PRIVET, ROSES
SHRUBS, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to
dealers' orders

Let us quote you on Car-load Lots

MANEY & SAYRE INC.

WHOLESALE NURSERIES

GENEVA,

N. Y.

NEW PEACH-WILMA. Originated in the famous peach belt at Catawba Island, Ohio. Selection from several thousand Elberta seedlings, several hundred of which were tested in orchards. An Elberta type of peach both in foliage and fruit, but one week later. Heretofore our stock has been used in the vicinity where it originated. Offered to trade in limited quantity.

W. B. COLE, Painesville, O.

KNOX NURSERIES**Cherry Trees**


One and two years old. The best the market affords

H. M. Simpson & Sons,

VINCENNES, IND.

The Big Month**A P R I L**

Watch for Bulletins. Will be mailed at intervals throughout the month. Some good stock offered at low prices. Always come to us for Top Notch Berberry Thunbergii Seedlings.

 **Note This: 8-6-4-2.**

C. R. BURR & CO.
Manchester, Conn.

THE VERY BEST

Apple Trees, one and two years
Grapes Rhubarb
Cherry Peach

True Myatt's Linnaeus, Divided Roots
Kieffer Pear

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

American Elm
American Sycamore
Cornus Florida
Kentucky Coffee
Silver Maple
Cut Leaved Maple
Carolina Poplar

Bechtel's Flg. Crab 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Catalpa Bungei, straight stems
Catalpa Speciosa
Honey Locust, Thornless and Common
Tulip Tree
Volga Poplar
Texas Umbrella

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Althea
Calycanthus
Cydonia Japonica
Cornus Siberica
Deutzia
Eleagnus
Forsythia
Upright Honeysuckle

Lilac, Common and Named Sorts
Philadelphus
Spirea
Viburnum
Weigelia
Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora
Hydrangea Paniculata
"The Hydrangea we offer are strong, vigorous plants. An unusually good lot."

PRIVET

California, 1 year, 12 to 18, and 18 to 24.

2 years, transplanted, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 ft. and over

Amoor River, 1 year, 12 to 18, and 18 to 24.

2 years, transplanted, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 ft. and over.

ROSES

Excelsa, a fine crimson Rambler
Dorothy Perkins

White Dorothy Perkins

Forest Tree Seedlings**Apple Seedlings****Apple Grafts****J. H. SKINNER & CO.,****TOPEKA, KANSAS****BERCKMANS'****Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae**

(Biota Aurea Nana)

Camellias, home-grown
Azalea Indica, home grown
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy
Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
Biota Aurea Complicata, all sizes
Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine an
Magnolia Grandiflora, Magnolia Fuscata,
Magnolia Purpurea, Exochorda Grandiflora
Deutzia, Philadelphus
We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.

Fruitland Nurseries

Established 1886

AUGUSTA, GA.

When you are ready to place your order for Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Plum, Roses, etc. for spring 1916, write,

C. W. McNAIR

Dansville,

N. Y.

Prices right**STOCK IN STORAGE****Prompt Shipments****Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.**

Rooms 6 and 7, 122 1-2 Grand Ave.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Wholesalers of

Nursery Stock and Nursery Supplies

A very complete line of Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc.

SPECIALTIES

Clean Coast Grown Seedlings, Oregon Champion
Gooseberries and Perfection Currants

Write now

Cincinnati's Natural Park--Mt. Airy Forest

WILLIAM HODGKINSON, Secretary Cincinnati Board of Park Commissioners

IN 1907 the City of Cincinnati adopted a comprehensive system of parks and parkways, known as the Kessler Plan. It includes amongst others a property of one thousand acres situated on the western highlands, lying between the suburbs of Northside, Mt. Airy and Westwood.

The topography of the land is more than rolling, consisting of flat topped, abrupt hills and deep wooded valleys. The land having been dairy farms for the past sixty years is admirably adapted to a wooded park. The upper plateaus are in rich blue grass sod, the hillsides and valleys are mostly wooded with original or second growth hardwoods.

The general plan makes three divisions of this property. The northern, is to be devoted to an extensive Arboretum. At present, the Arboretum consists merely of nurseries, growing young trees for transplanting, but eventually will become the Arboretum proper, where trees by all their species, will be permanently and scientifically placed. The groupings will be large enough for both forest and specimen development of all adaptable species, both indigenous, and exotic.

The second or middle division is devoted to forests of native and near native varieties. Where natural woods exist they will be assisted and supplemented; where planted, the blocks will vary from one to fifteen acres of one species, supplemented by natural regeneration for variety.

The southern, or third division, will be particularly devoted to mixed native growth. By this we mean that the natural regeneration will be assisted, when necessary, by, purely native varieties.

Southwestern Ohio, being in the best portion of the Central Hardwood Region of the country, is perhaps more favorable to this forest park than most localities. Amongst the hardwoods are the numerous varieties of nut-bearing trees, edible and otherwise. The Oaks, Hickories, Beeches and Walnuts predominate. Though many mature specimens of these are already on the ground large quantities are being planted, as illustrated by the fact that we have planted annually upward of one ton of acorns. Of Black Walnuts, we have to the present time planted half a ton of nuts and 20,000 seedlings.

These two references are cited as a scale by which to judge the whole operation.

We have young stands of many acres of oak in fine, thrifty condition. Walnut timber has been in such demand that there are few remaining trees of large size. There is, however, a fine growth of natural young and semi-mature Black Walnut besides the newer plantations. Butternuts are very scarce but do well on the land and are being planted. Of the Hickories we have already seven varieties in bearing. These vary greatly in food value, from the large sweet meated, big shell bark, Hickoria laciniosa, sometimes the size of a small hen's egg, to the extremely good looking but unpleasant tasting bitter nut, Hickoria minima.

We are endeavoring to permanently establish the Pecan and believe that we shall succeed. There are specimen trees in adjacent woods bearing edible nuts. There is no record of these apparently wild trees but they undoubtedly came from planted and forgotten seed.

The English Walnut is on the list of plantings and later many exotic nuts, particular-

To Sojourning

NURSEYMEN:

HORTICULTURISTS:

When in Rochester, N. Y., the hub of the Western New York Nursery and Orchard districts, make your headquarters at the offices of the American Fruits Publishing Company, 121, 123, 125 Ellwanger & Barry building, 39 State street, in the heart of the city, from which easy communication may be had by telephone or by electric or steam cars directly with any point in the city or surrounding towns.

Have your mail directed to above address when contemplating a trip to Western New York.

ly from Northwestern China and Japan, will receive serious attention.

The varieties of trees and shrubs that can be grown here is limited by two chief factors; namely, first—Climate, the temperature ranging from zero to 100 Fahrenheit; and second—by a heavy clay soil over limestone. As most of the hardwoods, including nuts do well under these conditions and exceptionally so on southwestern Ohio's loose soil, we presume that the adaptability of this forest park to the growth of edible nuts and fruits is of more than usual interest to your readers, perhaps more so than its natural beauties. It is, however, this latter quality which brought about its original consideration and final purchase, and will unquestionably hold the interest of the general public longer than any specialized purpose it could be put to.

In reforestation we have ever borne in mind two main factors, viz: lumber and fuel, and food-bearing vegetation, therefore, the nut, the native fruit and the berry are receiving particular attention.

The forestry of the property is managed for the Board of Park Commissioners by a Committee composed of the originator of the park plan, George E. Kessler, the State Forester, Edmund Secrest; and the writer, the Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners. The property is administered by a Forest Warden, a young man of scientific training, with natural aptitude for and love of the work. He has under him from time to time as many men as can be worked to advantage, varying from ten to sixty.

Though this work was started but three years ago we have in that time planted more than a million and a half of trees.

As our allotted space is limited to the nut, we must refrain from a very natural enthusiasm to enlarge upon the whole plan of Beautiful Mt. Airy Forest.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

A paper which gives the best value for the money to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view.—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Blackberry Plantations

Under good management an average yield of 2,300 quarts of blackberries per acre can be expected, according to a recent publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where the soil is very deep and rich and the best moisture conditions are found this may be increased to 5,000 quarts and certain varieties on the Pacific slope have even given 7,000 quarts an acre. The last census showed that approximately 50,000 acres were devoted to blackberry plantations in the United States.

This acreage is distributed over practically the entire country. Missouri leads with nearly 6,000 acres and New Jersey is second with 4,300.

In selecting a site for a blackberry plantation, the most important considerations are the moisture of the soil and the accessibility of a market. The blackberry is a tender fruit, the keeping qualities of which are seriously affected by jarring over rough roads. The best land is a deep, fine, sandy loam with a large supply of humus and abundant moisture at the ripening season. On the other hand, the plants are often killed if water stands on the plantation during the winter.

The year before the establishment of the blackberry plantation the land should be planted with a cultivated crop. This insures the thorough rotting of the sod and will help to destroy the cutworms and other insects injurious to the young plants. The soil should be plowed to a depth of about nine inches in the spring and a thorough harrowing should be given the whole field before the plants are set. This is usually done as early in the spring as the land can be properly prepared. The earlier the plants are set the larger the proportion that live and the better their growth. The roots should be set deeply for the canes break easily if the crowns project above the surface of the ground. The tops should be cut back to six inches or less in length. Cultivation is necessary and the plants should, therefore, be set sufficiently far apart to permit of it.

During the first summer some intercrop may be grown between the rows, which will greatly reduce the cost of the berry field that year. This should be one that requires constant cultivation and at the same time one whose growth will not be large enough to shade the blackberry plants. Such truck crops as cabbage and potatoes are excellent for the purpose, while corn and small grains should be avoided. By the second summer the plants will be large enough to occupy all the space and an intercrop will not be possible.

In both summers, cultivation should begin early in the spring and be continued at intervals of from one to two weeks throughout the season in order to provide a dust mulch for the retention of moisture and to keep down suckers and weeds. Suckers are apt to spring up from the roots at various distances from the parent plant, especially when the roots are cut. Digging up these suckers is a favorite way of securing new plants, but this practice interferes, of course, with the yield of the berries.

Blackberry roots live for many years, but the canes—excepting two varieties—bear only in their second year. After the fruiting season, therefore, they should be cut out and burned. The one-year old canes may usually be left to themselves throughout the winter.

One hundred and forty varieties of blackberries are now recognized, divided into three classes—the hardy, the half hardy, and the tender. The hardy variety should be able to withstand a temperature of 30 degrees F. as well as the sudden changes of temperature in the Western states. The half hardy class is more susceptible both to cold and to change, and the tender variety can only be grown where mild winters prevail. More detailed information in regard to blackberry culture is contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, which has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES**E. S. WELCH, Proprietor**

140 Center St.,

Shenandoah, Iowa

A Complete Line of High Quality Nursery Stock for

WHOLESALE TRADE**APPLE TREES**—Over 100 Varieties**CHERRY, PLUM, PEAR, PEACH****BLACKBERRIES**—Large stock root cutting plants**GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES****ROSES**—Immense stock hardy kinds**PLANTING STOCK****APPLE GRAFTS, FRUIT TREE STOCKS, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS and DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS**

Ask for Spring Trade List and Bulletin

Always pleased to Quote Prices

"Anything from Anywhere"**JOHN WATSON**

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Wholesaler**Jobber****Importer***Agent for***F. DELAUNAY, Angers, France**

Fruit-tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Young Ornamentals for lining-out.

S. SPOONER & SONS, Hounslow, England

Manetti Stocks, Gooseberries, Trained Fruit Trees.

VAN DILLEWYN & THIEL, Ghent, Belgium

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Palms, Bay Trees.

Exotic Plants and Forcing Stock.

SAKATA NURSERIES, Yokohama, Japan.

Bulbs, Seeds, Dwarf Conifers, Tree Peonies, etc.

Also Well-Known Holland and German Growers

Quotations furnished on anything in quantity home-grown or imported. An inquiry will cost a stamp and may save dollars, plus Quality and Service.

JOHN WATSON,

Newark, N. Y.

April First.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, Ohio**FRUIT TREES**

Apple, Dwarf Apple, Pear, Peach. Three grades, over 50 varieties.

SMALL FRUITS

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Black and Red Raspberries.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Catalpa Bungei and Speciosa. American and Scotch Elm, up to 3 inches. Silver and Sugar Maples, up to 3 1-2 inches.

SHRUBS

Althea, Berberry, Cornus, Gol. Elder, Forsythia, Philadelphus, Hydrangea, Snowberry, Spirea.

HEDGE PLANTS

Privet, California and Vulgaris. Berberis Thunbergi.

EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American and Pyramidal, Pine-Mugho, Hemlock, Retinosporas.

ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual, Climbing, Moss Roses, and Standard Roses.

VINES

Ampelopsis Veitchii, Honeysuckles, English Ivy.

PERENNIALS

Chrysanthemums, German Iris, Japan Iris, Delphinium.

We Offer for Spring 1916

California Privet by the car load. We grow hedge by the 100,000 and can make close prices on car load shipments. Send for sample.

KEIFFER PEARS

We have some extra fine trees.

PEACH SEED

We can offer N. C. Peach Seed put up in barrels ready to plant in the Spring.

PEACH TREES OUR SPECIALTY

We have 200,000 in various grades. Our trees are true to name. We have our own orchards, where every variety has been tested. We have all the leading varieties. Let us send you sample.

Try a Few LOWRY APPLE

One of the coming commercial apples.

Besides these specialties we have a general line of Fruits and Ornamental Stock.

Write for surplus list.

W. T. HOOD & CO.OLD DOMINION NURSERIES
RICHMOND, VA.**We Offer the Trade for****Winter or Spring Shipment****APPLE**—A choice lot. 1 inch up.**PEACH**—General assortment in all grades.**PLUM AND APRICOT****PEAR**—Kieffer and Garber. Extra Heavy. Fine.**PECANS**—All grades up to 4 to 5 foot.**FIGS AND MULBERRIES****SHADE TREES**—General assortment.**EVERGREENS, ROSES, ETC.**

Our stock is complete and your want list will be appreciated. Attractive prices on mixed car lots.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY**J. R. MAYHEW, Pres.**

WAXAHACHIE,

TEXAS

Silas Wilson President Idaho Horticultural Society

E. F. STEPHENS, Nampa, Idaho

Silas Wilson of Nampa, who has just been elected president of the State Horticultural Association of Idaho, has had a long and enviable record as a horticulturist. Mr. Wilson was selected by the orchardists and the governor of Iowa to represent the state at the St. Louis exposition. Missouri appropriated \$40,000 for the maintenance of their exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. Iowa appropriated \$9,000 for the maintenance of their exhibit. Mr. Wilson made an extremely creditable exhibit, winning a large number of premiums of the highest class, making an exhibit that was admitted to be far in advance of that made by Missouri. At the close of the exhibit Mr. Wilson returned \$1,500 of the \$9,000 to the state. Mr. Wilson was one of the trustees of the state Agricultural School at Ames. He was for many years very active in the work of the horticultural society of his state; was prominent as an orchardist and also as a nurseryman. He was president of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1895 and 1896.

Mr. Wilson's experience as lieutenant governor of Iowa and as speaker of the House of Representatives fitted him to preside with skill and success over representative bodies. The Idaho society is fortunate in securing his services.

Mr. Wilson is the manager of 400 acres of orchard near Nampa, and 240 acres of orchard near Kuna; a total of 640 acres. Mr. Wilson's large orchard interests will naturally impel him to do his utmost for the up-building of the horticultural work of the state.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Personal

M. E. Gillett, president of the Buckeye Nursery Co., Winter Haven, Fla., has closed a contract for the exclusive handling of a mystery orange. A mystery, because not only have all of the Florida experts, including such men as L. B. Skinner of Dunedin, J. C. Chase of Chase & Company, S. C. Inman of Florence Villa failed to identify the orange itself, but can only guess even at its origin. The orange is undoubtedly a hybrid, but it is a hybrid of many crosses. It has the general shape and kid glove quality of the tangerine; it has the color and odor of the pineapple orange; while the pulp has the combined flavor of the King and the full ripe Valencia. On the other hand, on peeling the orange, the skin gives off the pungent, aromatic odor of the sour orange, while the flavor of the orange is tender, juicy, sweet and melting.

George Bunyard, in a recent issue of the Horticultural Advertiser, Lowdham, England, made the following announcement: "Will you allow me to state that as (probably) the oldest fruit tree retail nurseryman, I propose to convene a meeting of like retail growers to consider the general raising of prices to meet the increased costs and charges now levied on the trade. I am working out a schedule of minimum values and shall submit this to a council of three. If they agree, then a further committee of eight or ten can meet and adopt, if duly agreed upon, and then copies of this adopted schedule can be supplied to the general trade, at 1/ each, to cover costs. It is evident something must be done speedily."

J. E. Lewis, proprietor of the Europea Nurseries, Greenwood, Miss., has formed a co-partnership with Councilman G. P. Elliott in the establishment of the Greenwood Nurseries to be located on Mr. Elliott's plantation a few miles south-east of Greenwood. The capacity of the Greenwood Nurseries will be 25,000 trees per annum to begin with,

and will be increased as the demand grows for home-raised fruits and pecans.

C. W. Ward of the Cottage Garden Nurseries of Eureka, Cal., is to establish a branch nursery in Arcata, California, and seventy-five acres have been donated by Arcata property holders for the purpose.

Thomas M. Knight has resigned as editor of the Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, to join the Agricultural Division of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Knight will aid the company in the extension of the use of dynamite in agriculture. He is a practical farmer, has an expert knowledge of fertilizers and is a popular lecture on agricultural topics.

At the suggestion of E. F. Stephens, Nampa, Idaho, the Idaho Horticultural Society will probably have a very creditable fruit display at its meetings.

E. F. Stephens, Nampa, Idaho, president of the Stephens Orchard Company and prominent in Idaho horticultural circles, observed his seventy-second birthday on February 27 by distributing fine apples from his orchards to his friends.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist of Canada, has been elected president of American Association of Economic Entomologists.

The Wolverine Co-Operative Nursery Co., Ltd., Paw Paw, Mich., has changed its name to the Wolverine Co-Operative Co., Ltd.

Charles H. Perkins and George C. Perkins have purchased the stock interests which John Watson held in Jackson & Perkins Company.

The Virginia Horticultural Society has issued a timely bulletin on "Pruning, Planting and Spraying," with a spraying calendar.

250 CARLOADS OF FRUIT ARE SOLD IN A SINGLE DAY IN THIS BUILDING



Display of "Parts of Marks" (samples) of Florida and Porto Rico Fruit in the Auction Companies' Display Rooms in the Fruit Trade Building, New York City. Represents an offering of 150 car loads of fruit

Courtesy American Fruit and Produce Auction Association, New York City.

Hathaway's Berry Plants

(Lake County, Ohio, Grown)

You cannot buy better, even though you paid more
Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberry

The leading varieties—in large quantity, including also the fall bearers, are offered the trade at **Attractive Prices**—also 250,000 Lining out sizes at a bargain. Send along your want list in exchange for my variety list and quotations by letter. I want your order.

**Growing Splendid Plants and Berries is my business
Prompt Service is my Hobby**

When you want Plants and Service as good as Hathaway's



You Should Buy of Hathaway

Yours for Quality Plants

WICK HATHAWAY

Madison, Lake Co., Ohio

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

If you need Everbearing strawberry plants to fill spring orders or wish to increase your planting in nurseries, we can supply you with genuine **PROGRESSIVE** Everbearing plants, guaranteed to be **TRUE TO NAME** and handled so as to reach you in best of growing condition. Write for prices.

We have been growing and breeding the Everbearing strawberries for the past eight years and have many new varieties in our experimental grounds not yet for sale. We invite a personal visit to our grounds during fruiting season, preferably during August or September. The latch string is always out. **THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY.**
Drawer 102, Osage, Iowa

Grape Vines

If you are in the market
for fancy stock I have it

**Concord, Moore's
Early and Niagara**
in large quantities
Fairfield Nurseries
(CHAS. M. PETERS)
SALISBURY, MD.

SCARFF'S NURSERY
Headquarters for
Small Fruit Plants

1200 Acres
"At It 25 Years"

**Strawberries Currants Rhubarb
Raspberries Gooseberries Asparagus
Blackberries Grape Vines Horseradish
Dewberries Privet Hardwood Cuttings**

100,000 transplanted raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

**Our Specialty
Grape Vines and Cuttings**

Write for Prices

D. A. BELLIS, Penn Yan, N. Y.

"How to Grow Roses"

This little book, of 86 pages, was declared by Bishop Mills, before the audience assembled at Cornell University during Farmers' Week, to be "the best thing of the size I have ever seen." Price 10c. Single copies will be sent to members of the trade who mention American Fruits.

The Conard & Jones Co.
WEST GROVE, PA.

TREESAVIN

Treesavin protects your trees against all crawling insects, worms and ants, but does not hinder respiration of the tree "skin" as do sticky resinous mixtures when painted on. While it does better work than any other sticky tree protector, Treesavin is cheaper to use and takes one tenth the time to apply. Made in rolls 4 in. wide, 10 yds long, sufficient to cover 9 trees, 12 in diameter. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct.
1 box, 50c; 3 boxes \$1.40; 6 boxes \$2.60;
twelve boxes \$6.00
BERG & BEARD MFG. CO.,
12-14 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A First Class Up-to-date Wholesale and Retail Nursery Business with a first class rating and credit, well established, and has never made less than \$20,000 per year

Party owning same desires to quit. Money is no object. Can be bought on any terms to satisfy purchaser. Stock has been kept up and Nursery at present time has a complete and full line of young stock for next season with a full and complete line of young stock to be planted this season. This Plant has every facility for packing and storage with large and complete buildings, cellars, sheds, and in fact everything that goes with a first class up to date Plant. It is centrally located to command both the Central, Western and Eastern trade. Has five main lines of Railroads centering. No correspondence will be answered unless you can show that you mean business.

Address X Y C, care "American Fruits", Rochester, N. Y.

Strawberries

Summer and Fall Bearing
Headquarters for Strawberries and Fruit Plants of all kinds. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Eggs for Hatching, Crates, Baskets. Catalog free.
L.J. Farmer, Pulaski, N.Y.

**WE ARE
Largest Growers
in America
OF
Grape Vines**
Other Specialties:
Gooseberries, Currants
and other
Small Fruits

Introducer of the 3 Standard Fruits

**Campbell's Early The Best Grape
Josselyn - - The Best Gooseberry
Fay - - - The Best Currant**

Our supply of above varieties is always less than the demands upon us before shipping seasons close

High grade stock, grown and graded to our own standard, which we originated and adopted many years ago. We shall be pleased to supply your wants.

The JOSSELYN NURSERY CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.



P. D. BERRY, Wholesale Nurseryman, is offering for Spring trade 1916

Black, Red, Purple and Yellow Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Gooseberry, Currants, Gooseberry rooted layer plants, Rhubarb, Horseradish, California Privets, Barberry THUNDERGII, Peonies, Black Currant Cuttings, Spiraea, fifty thousand Black Currants one and two years, Raspberry transplants, etc. Stock in storage. Can ship any time.

Quotations furnished by letter

Dayton,

P. D. BERRY

Ohio

Foster-Cooke Co.

NURSEYMEN

FREDONIA, N. Y.

GROWERS OF

Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants

Our stock never looked better. Send us your list of wants. Our prices are right.

We grow our Stock up to **Quality and Grade**, not down to a price. Nevertheless, our prices are always in line. You can't afford to pay less, and there's no sense in paying more. If you are pleased with what you have been getting, you will be better pleased with our stock. Write for catalogue.

Australian Apple Trade Development

With the development of the fruitgrowing industry in Australia the foreign markets for the different orchard products, especially apples, are being gradually widened, says W. D. Hornaday in the Dallas, Texas, News. The Tasmania apple has for several years occupied a distinguished place upon the London market. Remarkable as it may seem, some shipments of these apples have been made, during the last few seasons, to the United States and Canada. This is accounted for by the fact that the season of the Australian apple of the export variety comes on in what is the late winter of the countries of the northern hemisphere and at a time when the store of native fruits in that part of the world is about exhausted.

From a fruitgrowing standpoint Australia is one of the most remarkable countries in the world. All the way from the northern boundary to the ocean-lapped southern extremity, and including the island possession of Tasmania, a great variety of fruits may be said that wherever water is obtainable orchards and vineyards can be made to thrive. In the State of Queensland many kinds of tropical fruits which do not find their way to foreign markets on account of their perishableness are grown for home consumption. Oranges and other kinds of citrus trees are found growing and producing abundant yields of delicious fruits all the way from Brisbane to Adelaide and from Sydney on the east to Perth on the west.

Besides the export business that is done in apples, there is a big foreign trade being built up in grapes, apricots and pears. Some idea of the extent of the fruit industry in

Australia may be had when it is stated that the total value of the fruit grown there, exclusive of grapes, is more than \$15,000,000 annually. The value of grapes that are produced annually for table use is \$1,250,000 and for drying \$3,000,000. Besides these, enormous quantities are used for making wine, there being about 6,000,000 gallons of this beverage made each year in Australia.

One of the prettiest sights of the country is the vineyards and orchards that cover the hillsides and valleys of the Lofty Range in the vicinity of Adelaide. Several large wineries are located in that section, and the industry is bringing much wealth to the people of South Australia. In the southwest division of the State of Western Australia the growing of fruit for the London market has assumed considerable proportions during the last few years. There is a large area of territory in Western Australia that is as yet but comparatively little developed, and which is said to be wonderfully well adapted for orchards and vineyards.

The Fresno county, California horticultural commissioner reports: February proved to be a favorable month for the planting of fruit trees, 262 shipments were imported into Fresno County. Trees exported number 3351. The condition of nurseries throughout the country is exceedingly good. No dangerous disease or pests have come up during the season. Several shipments have been held up and destroyed on account of root pests."

... say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.



SINGLE PLANT OF SUPERB EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
At Bert Baker's Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Peaches on Alkali Wastes

We rubbed our eyes when we read that peaches are to be grown in the arid deserts of the West. But we are open to conviction.

What agricultural experts and fruit men say is the most valuable botanical discovery in late years, is the result of extensive experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in Sutter county, California. As a result of this discovery, it will be possible, under proper climatic conditions, to grow fruit trees on alkali "spots," a feat thought an impossibility. Thousands of arid acres all over the West will be set out to orchards in the near future.

Where now sagebrush is the only vegetation, thousands of fruit trees will be producing.

Some time ago the Department of Agriculture brought to this country from the high and arid lands of Western China, two trees. One was the *Anaygdalus davidiana*, a Chinese seedling peach, and the other a *prunus pseudocerasus*, a Chinese seedling cherry tree.

The Government agricultural experts traveled throughout different parts of the county in search of a proper place to plant the trees for experimental purposes, and found, in their opinion, the climate of California, particularly Sutter county, adapted. It was not, however, until the fall that the success of the experiment was attained. Planted in the arid alkali "spots," which have proved a bugbear to fruit growers because of their unproductiveness, the trees bore a good crop of peaches and cherries. They were of the seedling variety and not of value except for stock purposes; but experiments conducted prove that it is possible to bud from them and get a tree that will grow anywhere.

The two trees imported from China and the trees which can be budded from them are drought resisting. Irrigation will be an unknown factor.

LINING OUT STOCK

—OF—

BARBERRY THUNBERGH
AMoor RIVER NORTH PRIVET
IBOTA PRIVET
POLISH NEW HARDY PRIVET

Also heavy stock up to 3-4 ft.

Send for Catalogue

ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY
ONARGA, ILL.

PEACH

For Delivery in Fall
1916 and Spring 1917

We offer our surplus at close prices for early orders. Michigan Peach carefully grown, perfectly graded.

THE MICHIGAN NURSERY CO.

WINKWORTH & SON'S

MONROE

MICHIGAN

Report on Minnesota Inspection Service

In his very practical and comprehensive report of the work of his bureau for 1915, State Entomologist F. L. Washburn, of Minnesota, says:

The Minnesota Inspection Service feels hardly justified in taking a parental attitude toward our nurserymen similar to what is found to prevail occasionally in some states. In other words, the State Entomologist does not feel authorized either to criticize business methods on the part of his nurserymen constituents, or to pass upon business relations existing between nurserymen and their patrons. A most cordial and friendly feeling exists between the inspector and inspected in Minnesota, and in the light of this friendship, we may repeat to a nurseryman privately a criticism upon stock sold, made to us, if such action upon our part is likely to prevent a repetition which may injure the nurseryman himself. We have also, upon rare occasions, upheld patrons in their claim that satisfactory stock had not been furnished. On the other hand, we do not feel that it lies within the power of the Entomologist to interfere with or restrain trade by commenting to any purchaser of nursery stock, upon prices paid or claims made as to value of stock furnished. Whatever per-

sonal views the inspector may have, he carefully refrains from voicing, believing that to be the most desirable and really the only position to take in his official capacity. A diseased or insect-infested tree or shrub furnished a patron would of course bring upon the nurseryman selling the same the private criticism of the inspector and an admonition.

Nursery inspection in this state at present is in an educational stage. It serves as a check upon the introduction and spread of injurious insects and plant diseases, but it does more than that in that it compels attention to pests and diseases hitherto not understood or even noticed. Since it is educational and co-operative with University departments, it would seem unwise to separate it from the University at this time and place it under state control, apart from the University, unless a group of allied subjects sufficiently large to dignify it with the name of "Department of Agriculture" be organized for that purpose and precautions taken to guard the work against political interference. Nurserymen appear to be universally in favor of the work being retained by the University.

During the spring and summer of 1916, the Inspection Service, in addition to its regular inspection work, plans to begin a survey of orchards in each fruit-growing county in the state to determine whether seriously injurious insects are present, what species are represented, and how serious is the infection.

In his report on New Fruits, contained in the annual report of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, E. S. Black, a writer on horticultural subjects, says: "If it is a sign of greatness to be imitated, then the Joe strawberry is a greater berry than has been introduced in many years. In many catalogues the past two years has appeared by descriptions, some with colored illustrations, of Big Joe, Joe Johnson, Emerson Joe, etc. As the descriptions of these different Joe's all seemed to tally with that of the real, genuine Joe, I began to make inquiries about it from the fellows who were sending it out under these big names. A Big Joe man wrote me that Big Joe originated with a man of 'stout build named Joe,' and hence its name 'Big Joe.' He also told me that Big Joe and Joe Johnson were identical. A Joe Johnson man told me that he got the variety from a man by the name of Joe Johnson, and so he had given it that name, but Big Joe was Joe Johnson. A man who had Emerson Joe got it as Joe, but liked it so well that he prefixed his name to it. Some nurserymen are cataloguing this berry under their different names, and this season I want to make it plain that they are all the same variety. I planted the seed and raised the original Joe strawberry in 1893. I gave it the name of Joe, and it was sent out by the nursery firm with which I was connected at the time, in 1899; and like varieties of strawberries it succeeds in certain localities and fails in others. With this variety, locality rather than soil seems to affect it for better or worse."

SARCOXIE NURSERIES PEONY FIELDS

EVERGREENS

For Lining Out

Arborvitae, Juniper and Boxwood, outdoor grown. Mallow Marvels for retail sales and lining out.

Rhubarb, fine stock.
Columbine, mixed colors.

Sarcoxie Nurseries Peony Fields
WILD BROS NURSERY CO.
SARCOXIE, MISSOURI.

850,000 Grape Vines, 69 Varieties
50,000 Ornamental Shrubbery, 100 Varieties
750,000 Small Fruits, 57 Varieties
200,000 Perennial Plants, 120 Varieties

Strong, young and thrifty, with excellent fibrous roots. Also lining out stock.
Price list ready. **LEWIS ROESCH, Box W. Fredonia, N. Y.**

T. S. HUBBARD CO.

FREDONIA, N. Y.

The longest established and best known growers of

Grape Vines

And the LARGEST STOCK in the United States, including all the old and new varieties. The following in large supply:

Concord	Brighton	Green Mountain
Niagara	Eaton	Agawam
Worden	Diamond	Salem
Delaware	Pocklington	Lutie
Moore's Early	Woodruff Red	Campbell's Early

Also a large and fine stock of

Currants:

Fay	White Grape	Black Champion
Cherry	Red Dutch	Black Naples
Versailles	White Dutch	Lee's Prolific
Victoria	North Star	Moore's Ruby

Also a fine stock of the President Wilder currant

GOOSEBERRIES

A fine stock of leading varieties. One and two years

BLACKBERRIES

An unusually large stock of root cutting plants of our own growing

Send for our Price List and new illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Grown in the largest strawberry center in the world, we guarantee our stock strictly first class and true to name.

200,000 Sample	200,000 Sen Dunlap
100,000 Rewastico	4,000,000 Gandy
50,000 Oswego	60,000 Marshall
40,000 Pride of Del.	40,000 Success
75,000 Early Ozark	150,000 Glen Mary
400,000 Missionary	250,000 Haverland
600,000 Klondike	100,000 Aroma
250,000 Excelsior	50,000 Mascot
100,000 New York	400,000 Parsons Beauty
150,000 Stev. Late Champ.	100,000 Myers No. 1.

We have a large stock of several varieties not mentioned here. If it's strawberry plants you want, we can please you. We personally superintend the planting and growing of our plants. Before placing your orders elsewhere, send for list with prices.

BUNTING'S NURSERIES

G. E. BUNTING & SONS

Box 30

Selbyville, Delaware

R. B. GRIFFITH

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries

Large Quantities for the Coming Season's Trade

Heavy Vines for Retail Trade

Send in Your List for Net Prices

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

Fitting Trees to Climate and Soil, HENRY HICKS, Westbury, N. Y.

People frequently ask me for the biggest Blue Spruce or Purple Beech and I tell them that it reminds me of the cartoons in Harper's Weekly by Nast about thirty years ago showing Tweed and other Tammanyites with a big diamond on their watch chain. They see the point and remember it and later discover that it is not in the best taste to put the most expensive and most conspicuous tree in the middle of a lawn. Another way is to tell them that after they have had a country place ten years they will be content with Oaks and Pines.

How to decide on a list of stock to grow. Lead the demand. Do not grow what the other fellow is growing because he offers small stock cheap or because it is easily propagated. Growing what landscape architects call for is a big step in the right direction, but they have to plant what they can get and trust to good gardening to pull it through. They are reticent about telling nurserymen what to grow, but persistent asking and inventory of their plantings will make a change in your lists. The landscape architect considers the plan the most important and the exact species of minor importance provided it is a healthy mass of foliage. Nurserymen should grow some things not called for and show the public and the landscape architects under what conditions they will thrive. Good stock helps to sell itself.

Nurserymen sell mainly to people who know, and want trees. How shall we reach the balance? Landscape architects can only reach them slowly by example. Nurserymen can reach them by catalog and advertisement. People are getting over their fear of the country. The suburbanite is not the butt of jokes in Puck and Judge, as twenty-five years ago. They do not have to live within reach of the water main, sewer and horse car line. Some factors are social position of a country place, automobiles, good roads, rotary snow plows and lessening use of ferries to reach New York City.

Encourage all the year country residence for those not able to have two residences. Make it easy for the \$5.00 a day commuter to raise some fruit. Nurserymen can help on the new movement for town-planning. Discourage land speculation. If land is idle, get the right kind of trees growing, even if you have to give some little trees.

After the right trees are grown, how will we sell them? There are not enough retail nurseries. Nurseries are too far apart. The National Nurseryman says it should be as easy to buy trees as to buy furniture. People like to see the plant and meet an expert that knows plants and knows their property. Nurserymen must train these experts by making the nursery business attractive to young men of ability as are other lines of business.

To make up a list to grow, study the botany of the region. Local floras have been published for the various states and smaller geographical areas and are accessible by applying to the Botanical Gardens and Colleges. Many popular botanica and tree books by back writers have been published, but there is no royal road to knowledge and nurserymen should learn to analyze and name plants by Gray's Botany or Britton & Brown's. Make a list or map of your region with dates for collecting seed. Collect it before the wind and birds. Do it while you are young and get plenty. Many of the most

valuable landscape trees and shrubs wait two, three, or four years to germinate. Keep the latter thoroughly mulched to prevent drying out. Plant in a clearing in the woods. Buy as little seed as possible, and when you do, have it collected in a geographical region and at the altitude you specify. If possible, send your own men. To learn these regions, study the maps of distribution of these trees in Trees of the Northeastern States by Hough, Lowville, New York. To decide on the climate, study your own climate and that of the regions from which you expect to get the seed in Climatology of the United States Weather Bureau. Buying wild collected plants, shipped from a distance, is not as satisfactory as nursery propagation. Seed propagation is better than layers, cuttings or grafts. Avoid grafted stock wherever possible which is the bane of European nursery stock. They appear to graft everything possible frequently resulting in unhappy growth.

Import as little European stock as possible and if it is imported from Europe, see that it comes originally from a climate as severe as your own. Grown in Europe ten years or fifty years will not make it tender, if it has not been propagated repeatedly by seed, and I do not know that it will be tender even then.

In selecting foreign species, select those which have proven successful growth for fifty years. If they have not been tested, know the climate from which they come. Study the bulletins of the Arnold Arboretum, Brookline, Mass, for the reports of hardness in the various horticultural papers. Study also the reports of the experiment stations of the United States and Canada, as in Horticulture published in Boston and the Gardener's Chronicle published in England, which report on Wilson's new plants. The plants are so numerous that one hesitates to propagate an extensive list, but they should be quickly put in trade both in this country and in Europe and they can be most widely distributed in this country via France and Holland, for the Englishman does not care for the American trade. It is not necessary to grow every possible variety; nurseries soon become cluttered up by testing blocks and like a loose leaf note system frequent eliminations must be made from our planting lists.

To sell trees, know what a tree costs and charge a fair profit. Compete in quality and service, not in price. Sell to the trade at one price, all others at one other price. Pay no commissions to private gardeners. Educate their employers to pay them what they are worth.

Garden clubs are being formed by ladies in various suburban communities. There will be a rapidly increasing demand for nursery stock from the members of these clubs, particularly for roses, hardy perennials and flowering shrubs. They will require of nurserymen accurate color descriptions. Another movement is the cultivation of plants useful to attract birds. Such stock should be grown in quantity at low rates and furnish food throughout the winter. Lists can be secured from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the same list can be used for berry bearing plants for landscape planting.

The Latest Quarantine

Editor American Fruits:

Possibly you have copy of Federal Horticultural Board bulletin dated February 29, 1916, headed "Amendment No. 1 to Notice to Quarantine No. 7." I beg to say that I understand from that bulletin that the Board quarantines against the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland on all shipments of five-leaved Pines and all species and varieties of Ribes and Grossularia, that is Currants and Gooseberries.

I should also understand that the matter of quarantine, as applying to the states of New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states, still remains undecided.

WILLIAM PITKIN, Chairman,
A. A. N. Committee on Legislation.

How Japs Grow Miniature Trees

For many centuries the Japanese have closely guarded the secret of growing miniature trees. Indeed, until recently they did not allow the trees to be taken out of the country; wealthy people kept them as art treasures. Now, in America, miniature trees bring a good price, and are used as house plants and table decorations. By following the plan here described almost any one can raise diminutive trees with little trouble, according to the Youths Companion.

Get a few large, thick-skinned oranges and halve them. Remove the pulp and cover the outside of the skins with thick shellac. That will keep the skins from shrinking. Fill the skins with fine, rich soil, and plant therein a seed of whatever tree you wish to raise—or rather two or three seeds, to insure at least one good specimen.

Make a stand of some kind so that the growing tree can be kept in an upright position, and set the plants where they will get plenty of sun; but do not keep them in a room that is likely to become overheated. Water them regularly, but not too profusely. After a time the roots will begin to come through the orange peel. When that happens, cut the roots off flush with the outer surface of the orange peel, but be careful not to injure the film of the shellac.

It is the cutting of the roots that stunts the tree. When the tree has reached maturity, you can transfer it to a more attractive holder. Conifers such as cedars, pines and cryptomerias can be readily stunted; so also can other evergreen, as Ilex and Citrus trifoliata. Some miniature cedars have been known to last more than 500 years. Fruit trees such as the orange and the plum, blossom and bear perfect fruit.

Forest planting in Vermont is increasing. Orders for nearly half a million trees for the spring planting season have already been received, but the state nursery has been enlarged and will probably be able to meet all demands. Among the private owners, Dr. William Stanford Stevens has the largest plantation in Vermont, located in the town of Enosburg. He has already planted 250,000 trees and has 50,000 more for the present season. Among the other large planters the coming season will be Miss Emily Proctor, Hon. Frank Partridge, and the Vermont Marble company, all of Proctor; William Bris of Londonderry, and The Orchards Farm of Bennington, which will plant a variety of trees, including white, Scotch and Norway pine, Norway spruce, and white cedar. Judge Charles H. Beckett will begin some extensive planting on his place in Williamsontown; and Mrs. C. S. Woodbury on his lakeside property near Burlington.

Officials of the Pennsylvania state forestry department estimate that more than 7,000,000 young trees, about half of the number in the state's twenty-four tree nurseries, would be used for reforestation this year, forming the most extended program of the kind ever undertaken by the commonwealth.

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LITERATURE

The fourth volume of the set of six volumes of the Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, by Dr. L. H. Bailey, has been issued by the publishers, The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It comprises the subjects under the letters L-O; pages 1761-2422. Figures 2048-2693. This monumental work is illustrated with colored plates, 4,000 engravings in the text and 96 full-page cuts. The subtitle of the work well indicates the comprehensive character: "A discussion, for the amateur and the professional and commercial grower, of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the species of plants grown in the regions of the United States and Canada for ornament, for fancy, for fruit and for vegetables; with keys to the natural families and genera, descriptions of the horticultural capabilities of the states and provinces and dependant islands, and sketches of eminent horticulturists." The cyclopaedia is practically indispensable to the nurseryman and fruit grower. Volume IV opens with an article on labels and includes such comprehensive and valuable subjects in succeeding pages as Landscape Gardening, by Warren H. Manning; the Japanese Garden, by Issa Tanimura; Formal Gardens, by Ferruccio Vitale; Landscape Treatment of Small Grounds, by Arthur W. Cowell; Landscape Treatment of Parks, by F. L. Olmsted; Landscape Cemeteries, by O. C. Simonds; Horticultural Phases of Civic Art, by Frank A. Waugh; Landscape Extension by Wilhelm Miller; Lawns by Samuel Parsons; Lawns For the South, by L. A. Berckmans; Horticultural Machinery and Implements; Marketing; Nomenclature; Horticulture In North America States (treated comprehensively with maps and illustrations and much statistical matter); Nut Culture by Dr. Robert Morris; Culture of the Different Kinds of Nuts by the late H. E. Van Deman; Catalogue of Nuts by C. A. Reed, Nut Culturist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Oranges; Orchids, etc. Dr. Bailey contributes an article on Nurseries. By special arrangement with the publisher, *American Fruits* offers the Cyclopaedia of Horticulture on easy terms, full details of which, with

a prospectus of the entire work, will be sent upon application to 123 Ellwanger & Barry Building, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller of the division of landscape extension of the department of horticulture of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, is intended to inspire the country dwellers in Illinois to be friends of their native landscape. The circular of "The Prairie Spirit" is uniform with "The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm," and is illustrated with 100 prints to show the truth to those who cannot read between the lines.

The praise style embodies the preservation of the scenery of the middle West, that of the Mississippi Valley. It is high time that gospel such as this has come to us. Makers of villages of country homes and vast estates are too easily led to artificial ideals and reproductions of Italian, English, French or Japanese gardens, altogether foreign to the conditions of Illinois. And the warning bears greater weight coming from the University of Illinois, which has an authority not granted to the writer on landscape at large.

Among recent catalogues is that of Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, Holland, a descriptive list of *Paeonia sinensis*. This is a valuable contribution to peony literature. Kallen & Lunnemann say: "Instead of recommending, advertising and flattering the listed varieties, each and every kind, shows its qualities good and bad and besides it is mentioned whether a variety should be regarded as commercially valuable or not. The description is complete and correct and with this list on hand, we do not believe that a grower, florist or dealer in these plants would accept substitutes without knowing it. Too often substituting is practiced, which increases the chaos which exists in many a peony collection. We wish to make a buyer feel that we must ship him what we have sold."

The excellently arranged annual reports of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, the Alabama State Horticultural Society and the Nebraska State Horticultural Society have been issued. All these publications contain matter of special interest

alike to the nurseryman and the orchardist. They present the valuable papers and discussions of the recent annual meetings of the state bodies, indexed and convenient for reference. Such publications are among the most valued of current horticultural literature.

The fifty-seventh annual appearance of the Horticultural Directory and Year Book of British and Continental nurseries and florists establishments is that for 1916 recently issued. It has the familiar arrangement characteristic of preceding issues and which have been found convenient for many purposes. The directory is published at 10 Essex street, Strand, W. C., London, England

A new note is sounded in the book, "Marketing and Farm Credits," for 1915, just of the press. The book contains the addresses given at the third annual sessions of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in joint program with the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations. It contains 544 pages, is printed on good paper in clear type and is brimful of interesting facts about the two great business problems that farmers must solve for themselves, that every person on a farm or interested in farming should know. The price of the book is \$1 (postage 15 cents extra.) Write Secretary Charles W. Holman Washington Building, Madison, Wisconsin for further information.

Secretary Aven Nelson in a special recent bulletin of the Wyoming State Board of Horticulture says: "Facts are stubborn things; every year the state experimental fruit farm (altitude 5,500 feet) is piling up the evidence that fruit can be grown successfully in Wyoming. This is the tenth pamphlet (report or bulletin) issued from the office of the state board of horticulture. As editor of these the writer has persistently and consistently urged a united and determined effort to redeem our state from the undeserved and slanderous imputation of barrenness. The statement has too often been made and too often been accepted at its face value that 'we can't grow anything.' Obviously the answer to the charge is: Plant something! That is the way to establish its truth or its falsity. Plant something!

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100	8 to 10 ft.	200	5 to 6 ft.	25,000	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in.
100	10 to 12 ft.	100	6 to 7 ft.	30,000	12 to 14 ft. 1¾ to 2 in.
ASH—BLACK		100	7 to 8 ft.	13,000	14 to 16 ft. 2 to 2½ in.
200	6 to 7 ft.	100	8 to 10 ft.	10,000	2½ to 3 in.
200	7 to 8 ft.	100	10 to 12 ft.	5,000	3 to 3½ in.
BIRCH, EUROPEAN (Betula Alba)		LOCUST, BLACK		550	3½ to 4 in.
100	10 to 12 ft. 2 inch.	100	7 to 8 ft.	200	4 in.
200	12 to 14 ft. 2½ inch.	100	8 to 10 ft.	75	5 in.
200	14 to 16 ft. 3 inch.	100	10 to 12 ft.	30	6 in.
200	16 to 18 ft. 4 inch.	OAK, BEAR		Special Prices on Car-Load Lots	
CATALPA, SPECIOSA		200	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ inch.	MAPLE, SCHWEDLERII	
100	5 to 6 ft.	200	12 to 14 ft. 1¾ to 2 inch.	100	8 to 10 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in.
100	6 to 7 ft.	OAK, BUR OR MOSSY-CUP		200	10 to 12 ft. 1¾ to 2 in.
100	7 to 8 ft.	200	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ inch.	MAPLE, SILVER	
100	8 to 10 ft.	200	12 to 14 ft. 1¾ to 2 inch.	1,000	7 to 8 ft. 1 inch.
100	10 to 12 ft.	ORIENTAL PLANE		1,000	8 to 10 ft. 1 to 1½ inch.
CATALPA, BUNGEII 5 to 6 Ft. Stems		500	4 to 5 ft.	1,000	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ inch.
2 ft. heads (100).		200	5 to 6 ft. ¾ inch.	1,000	12 to 14 ft. 1¾ to 2 inch.
2½ ft. heads (100).		1,000	6 to 7 ft. 1 inch.	500	14 to 16 ft. 2 to 2½ inch.
2¾ ft. heads (100).		100	7 to 8 ft. 1¼ inch.	100	3 in.
DOGWOOD, RED-TWIG		Special Prices on Car Lots		MAPLE, SUGAR	
500	4 to 5 ft.	MAPLE, ASH LEAF (Box Elder)		250	6 to 7 ft. ¾ inch.
500	5 to 6 ft.	100	7 to 8 ft. 1¼ inch.	1,000	7 to 8 ft. 1 inch.
ELM, AMERICAN		100	8 to 10 ft. 1½ inch.	2,000	8 to 10 ft. 1 to 1½ inch.
400	6 to 7 ft.	100	10 to 12 ft. 1¾ inch.	2,000	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ inch.
200	8 to 10 ft. 1 to 1½ inch.	100	12 to 14 ft. 2 inch.	1,000	12 to 14 ft. 1¾ to 2 inch.
100	10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 2 inch.	WALNUT, BLACK		200	2 to 2½ in.
KINKGO (Maiden Hair)		1,000	4 to 5 ft.	100	3 in.
100	7 to 8 ft. 1 inch.	1,000	5 to 6 ft.	PECANS (Hicoria Pecan)	
200	8 to 10 ft. 1¼ inch.	300	6 to 7 ft.	200	4 to 5 ft.
LINDEN, AMERICAN		500	7 to 8 ft.	200	5 to 6 ft.
100	7 to 8 ft. 1 inch.	500	8 to 10 ft.	200	6 to 7 ft.
100	8 to 10 ft. 1 to 1½ inch.	500	10 to 12 ft.	TULIP TREE	
50	12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2½ inch.	500	12 to 14 ft.	50	10 to 12 ft. 2 inch.
25	14 to 16 ft. 2½ inch.	MAPLE, NORWAY		25	12 to 14 ft. 2½ inch.
		3,000	6 to 7 ft. ¾ in.	25	16 to 18 ft. 3 inch.
		5,000	7 to 8 ft. 1 in.	100	4 in.

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